The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1873.—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 45.

CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

EXPOSITION

ANNIVERSARY PROGRAMME!

GRAND

Musical Entertainment

AND

PROMENADE CONCERT

On the Afternoon and Evening of

OCT. 9.

No extra charge for admission. Fifty first-class Musicians, conducted by Prof. FLODOARD HOFFMAN, will perform the finest selections yet published.

The Executive Committee have the pleasure to announce that the Great Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago is now in the most complete order, and is unsurpassed on this Continent for variety, magnitude, and excellence in all departments.

It has been determined to observe the Second Anniversary of the destruction of this city by celebrating its reconstruction in the presence of, and surrounded by, the immense collection of the works of industry and art now for the first time brought together at this Exposition.

Let all our citizens, and all the citizens of the Northwest, join in the celebration, and rejoice with us in the glorious achievements of enterprise, energy, labor, and capital within the past two years.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH CHICAGO

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Lots and Blocks in Taylor's Addition.

This is the finest residence section of South Chicago, and near the new Steel Rolling Mills. Improvements are going on in this section of manufacturing industries. The unequaled dock system and railroad facilities make this property a most desirable and safe investment, as it will increase faster than any other in or around Chicago. Several fine locations for manufactories for sale on favorable terms. Title perfect, and Patent always to be had. Frequent trains on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern Railroads. For information, etc., inquire at the office of

D. S. TAYLOR, 127 Dearborn-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.

153 Acres on line of C., D. & V. R. R., near Blue Island, can be had at $100 per acre, if taken Monday. Land adjoining sold last week at $150. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearborn-st.

CHACE & ABELL,

184 DEARBORN-ST.,

Offer 20 Acres on South Chicago-av., near Stony Island-av., platted in 5-Acre Blocks, each fronting on Railroad. Will sell one or more Blocks on easy terms.

10 Acres in E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 21, 39, 14—Only $150 per Acre on Stony Island-av., near Seventy-first-st.

1-room Cottage convenient to Hyde Park trains.

Other bargains in Real Estate.

CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

10 ACRES,

Desirable for immediate subdivision, within 6 miles of the Court-House, on South Side, for 30 per cent less than its value if sold immediately. Owner must have cash.

HOLMES & CO., 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

We will sell on a bargain, for cash, 125 feet on Grand Boulevard, running through to Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st. Inquire of JACOB WILT & SON, Northeast corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

$2 EXTENSION OF TIME. $2

Owing to the great rush at the "ORIENT" and so many of their patrons being compelled to go away without obtaining Pictures, they have determined to continue until after the Exposition, taking their all-vant Photographs for $2 per dozen.

The reputation and popularity of the "ORIENT" Pictures are a sufficient guarantee that the coming September will be the very best. Shadow and Sunbeam" Photos in Berlin finish, are of the finest quality, and, during the time of the Exposition, can be had at $2 per dozen, at the "ORIENT." 101 West Madison-st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY SHIPPERS

We are prepared, as heretofore, to pay sight drafts against shipments with Bill of Lading attached, property to be sold in this market on arrival, shipper leaving proper margin. Refer to Fifth National Bank of Chicago.

GILBERT & BREGA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

163 Washington-st., Chicago.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

MARTINE'S

DANCING ACADEMIES

SOUTH SIDE—1010 Indiana-av.

WEST SIDE—55 Ada-st.

ARE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

BOURNIQUE'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana-av.,

Open for the Season!

All latest and fashionable dancing systematically taught.

JUVENILE CLASS—Saturdays, 2 p. m.

JUVENILE CLASS—Saturdays, 4 p. m.

LADIES' CLASS—Fridays, 3 p. m.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASS—Tuesdays, 8 p. m.

LADIES AND GENTS' CLASS—Saturdays, 8 p. m.

PRIVATE—Wednesday Evenings.

Private classes and Lessons attended to.

A. E. BOURNIQUE.

SNOW'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

North Side, Kleve's Hall, 70 and 72 North Clark-st.; West Side, 24 South Halsted-st., are now open for the reception of Pupils. North Side Classes—Misses and Masters Juvenile Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Ladies and Gents—Every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. West Side—Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Masters—Fridays and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock. For terms call at the Academies.

MR. SULLIVAN'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

147 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.

Classes Tuesday and Friday Evenings, and Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons. Residence, 85 Twenty-third-st.

STOVES.

STOVES.

The American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves," for sale at A. W. WHEELER'S, 219 State-st., corner of Congress.

JEWELRY.

RODDIN & HAMILTON,

99 State-st.,

COR. WASHINGTON,

Call attention to their ELEGANT stock of

Watches,

DIAMONDS,

JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, &C.

FINANCIAL.

HIBERNIAN

Banking Association,

SOUTHWEST CORNER

Clark & Lake-sts.,

CHICAGO,

Is prepared to receive and treat liberally the accounts of Banks and Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and others.

J. V. CLARKE, President.

HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier.

October 4, 1873.

Wrenn & Brewster,

BANKERS,

96 Washington-st.,

Transact a General Banking Business. Accounts of Merchants, Bankers, and others solicited.

We are buying and selling Government Bonds and Gold, and drawing Gold Bills on New York as usual.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK

N. E. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.,

CHICAGO,

Will continue to do business the same as usual.

Deposits Received and Checks Paid in full.

Good Accounts solicited and Liberal Advances made.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres't.
E. P. PULSIFER, Vice Pres't.
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the State of Illinois.

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent compound interest on deposits.

Past Books furnished without charge.

Children started with ONE DIME as usual.

GEO. SOOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—During the recent panic this Bank has paid all deposits on demand without notice.

Bank Notice.

Drafts drawn by MILLS CO. NATIONAL BANK of Glenwood, Iowa, on UNION NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, will be paid at MERCHANTS' SAVINGS LOAN AND TRUST CO.

C. F. GRAY, President. T. L. FORREST, Cashier.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

THE

Hide & Leather Bank,

S. W. Cor. Randolph and LaSalle-sts.,

Transacts a general Banking business, and solicits the accounts of merchants and others willing to do business where no interest on deposits is paid.

DIG.

We collect claims of every description against parties throughout the United States and Canada, and obtain the names of those who don't pay. Semi-annual report now ready for delivery to subscribers. FRASHER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 12 Madison-st., Chicago.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Underwear.

R. H. McDOWELL,

197 South Clark-st., and 131 South Halsted-st.

I will offer on Monday, special bargains in Ladies' Ready-Made Cotton and Flannel Underwear, Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Skirts, Aprons, Corset Covers, Worsted Sacques, Leggings, Hosiery, Calico Wrappers, Ladies' and Children's Merino Underwear and Suits, Flannels, Fichus, Ruchings and Neckwear, Belts, Hand Satchels, and Notions.

Children's Woolen Sacques in all colors, Gloves, Merino Suits, Hose and Cotton Underwear, 100 dozen French and American Corsets from auction, at 25 cents and upward; 4,000 Ladies' Fine Linen Collars at 5c.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO!

ONE PRICE ONLY!

GIFT CONCERT.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE.

$100,000 for only $2.50.

THE LARGEST RETURN FOR THE SMALLEST INVESTMENT.

A GRAND

GIFT CONCERT

WILL BE HELD AT

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

December 31st, 1873,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A

JUVENILE REFORM SCHOOL.

40,000 Gifts,

$450,000 in Prizes,

Principal Prize, $100,000

consisting of the superb palatial residence of Simon Ahlen, Esq., unsurpassed as a private dwelling in the United States, being only a few blocks from the Courth House, surrounded by magnificent grounds, orchards, gardens, and vineyards. The building has been only recently completed with all modern improvements.

PRIZE LIST.

1	Prize, Real Estate,		$100,000
1	Cash Prize,		50,000
1	"	$10,000 Each,	20,000
2	"	5,000 "	10,000
4	"	2,500 "	10,000
10	"	1,000 "	10,000
20	"	500 "	10,000
100	"	200 "	20,000
200	"	100 "	20,000
300	"	75 "	22,500
600	"	50 "	30,000
1,000	"	25 "	25,000
1,125	"	"	2,700
36,450	"	2.50	91,125
40,000	Prizes		$450,000

The title to the above real estate is guaranteed perfect. The liberal terms of this scheme brings it within the reach of all—the greatest opportunity ever offered to the poor man to rise to wealth.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Single Tickets, $2.50; Eleven Tickets, $25.00; Fifty-six Tickets, $125.00; One Hundred and Fifteen Tickets, $250.00.

The drawing will be made under the superintendence of a committee appointed by the highest officials in the State, duly sworn to the faithful performance of the duties assigned them.

The collective officials both of City, County, and State have not only indorsed Mr. Abelen, but also his scheme.

The demand for tickets is unparalleled, and all desiring to participate in the drawing should at once form their clubs and send in their orders.

AGENTS WANTED in all States, Cities, and Towns in the United States and Canada.

☞ Money should be sent by Registered Letter, P. O. Order, or Express, with the full across of the purchaser in plain writing.

For further information and particulars, send for circulars to the Manager and Proprietor, and address

SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

Parties desiring Agencies in Chicago can address, for three days,

CHARLES STOCKTON, Care Carrier No. 13, Chicago.

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE

FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS,

143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.

For absolute security, place your Money, Bonds, Valuable Papers, and other valuables in the VAULTS of the

FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK AND Safe Depository.

The Safe Deposit Vaults of this Institution are the strongest in the world, being built of Heavy Masonry, and lined with Hardened Steel Plates and Burglar Metal of immense thickness, a single door weighing four tons. These VAULTS withstood successfully the great CHICAGO FIRE, and are guarded by armed men day and night.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

CLOTHES WASHERS.

DON'T BUY

A Washing Machine until you have seen the

Noiseless Bristol Clothes Washer,

At the Exposition. If you do you will regret it.

GENERAL NOTICES.

BAR MEETING.

The members of the Cook County Bar are hereby requested to attend an informal meeting of the rooms of the Law Institute, on Tuesday, the 7th day of October, at 2 o'clock p. m., to consider what action shall be taken by the Bar in regard to the pending judicial election. A full attendance is desired.

George Harding,	John Woodbridge,
Wm. Pratt,	Geo. A. Meech,
A. Meech,	H. K. Whiton,
Adolph Moses,	J. L. Shuman,
D. Ludgy,	Milton T. Peters,
Cyrus Bentley,	Bragg & Lombard,
W. A. Brawley,	Henry H. Bastian,
Verdier Boomer,	Homer Cook,
J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker,	Hardy & Herrick,
Johnston, Rogers & Apple,	R. H. Anderson,
Jno.	Edmund Jussen,
Rolandizo O. Collins.	

We Have Resumed

Sight Advances on Consignments of Bulk Grain to be sold on the market. Shipping Receipts must accompany Drafts. A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 26 Chamber of Commerce. Chicago, Oct. 4, 1873.

Union National Bank.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25, 1873.

IN LIQUIDATION.—Notice is hereby given that the Union National Bank of Chicago has, by an affirmative vote of its stockholders, owning more than two-thirds of its stock, been placed in liquidation, under the provisions of Section 43 of the National Currency Act. The holders of its notes, and other creditors, are notified to present them for payment. and other claims against the Association for payment the notes and other claims against the Association.

JAMES IVES, Cashier.

JUST RECEIVED

BY

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,

Another large invoice of Perry's justly-celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion, and Comedone and Pimple Remedy. These goods are reliable.

ALL RETAIL GROCERS

Should attend the Meeting Monday Night.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON'S PIANOS.

GOOLD & SON,

Cor. Adams-st. & Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

LOVEJOY & FOSTER,

FROM 102 WEST MADISON TO

88 STATE-ST.,

Opposite Field, Letter & Co.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPHS, CHROMOS, ALBUMS, FRAMES, &c., wholesale and retail.

Publishers of the finest series of CHICAGO VIEWS ever issued.

REMOVAL.

Northwestern Homœopathic Pharmacy has removed to 168 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe.

BERRACH & DELBRIDGE.

INSURANCE.

Williamsburgh City FIRE INS. CO.

Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus	393,352
	$643,352

Before renewing any Policies of Insurance merchants and property-owners will consult their interest by obtaining our rates. Desirable risks written on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will permit, without reference to the arbitrary rates of Boards or cliques.

DAN M. BOWMAR,

AGENT,

No. 171 LaSalle-st.

QUEEN

Insurance Company,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital - - $10,000,000

JAMES L. ROSS,

AGENT,

128 LA SALLE-ST.

COAL.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

WILKESBARRE COAL,

All Sizes, Well Screened, and Free from Slate. Also,

BLOSSBURG COAL,
BRIAR HILL COAL,
MEDWAY COAL,
WILMINGTON COAL,
CANNEL COAL.

OFFICE—9 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Yards—Indiana-st. Bridge, Twenty-second-st. Bridge.

A liberal discount made to Dealers in Yard and Country Customs, in all grades of Coal.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent (Charles Coryell having sold the interest of the business to Abijah Keith). All amounts due the firm will be received by the undersigned, who will pay all liabilities.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
CHARLES CORYELL.
ABIJAH KEITH.
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

ALLEN, KEITH & CO.,

And will continue the Wholesale Grocery business at the old stand, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., cor. Wabash-av.

WILLIAM T. ALLEN,
ABIJAH KEITH,
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1873.

In retiring from the late firm of ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., I take pleasure in recommending my many friends throughout the West to the new firm of ALLEN, KEITH & CO., who will fill their orders to their satisfaction.

Oct. 1, 1873. CHARLES CORYELL.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of A. J. Kolte & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. J. KOLTE,
J. W. YALPEY.

The business will be conducted hereafter by J. W. YALPEY.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

The 5-story stone building, with high and light basement extending to the street lines, all finished in the best style, at the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Washington-st., suitable for one or more tenants, will be rented for one or more years on favorable terms. Apply to

MRS. LAVINIA E. DAY, 404 Michigan-av.

TO PRINTERS.

We have a well-lighted room which we will rent cheap for a Composing Room to parties who have newspaper press work and folding to give out on contract. Apply at THE NEWSPAPER UNION, 134 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT.

SPLENDID LARGE STORE, 30x100, and Basement, 54 and 56 East Madison-st.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted,

Either special or active, with $15,000, in a Wholesale and Retail Business, well established, and doing a first-rate business. More capital needed to take advantage of the times. The very best of references given and required. Address in confidence, PARTNER, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Plane and Topographical Surveys of outside property accurately made and handsome Real Estate Maps furnished.

SUBDIVISIONS

At reasonable rates. Payments taken in notes at 30 and 60 days.

C. W. DURHAM,
City and County Surveyor,
16 Honore Block.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale, Retail, and Manufacturing

STATIONER,

104 & 106 Madison-st.

My facilities for the manufacture of Blank Books and executing Railroad and Commercial Printing are unsurpassed. Cash country buyers will find it to their interest to call on me before purchasing.

WATCHES.

WATCHES, WATCHES.

We have just received another large invoice of the celebrated CHAS. E. JACOT Watches, which we offer at very low prices. We have a very large stock of American Watches in both Gold and Silver Cases.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY

OPENING CONTINUED.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 7 and 8.

We will exhibit on those days the finest display of MILLINERY, IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND MATCHED MATERIAL FOR MANUFACTURE EVER SEEN IN THIS CITY.

Our stock will be open on those evenings for the accommodation of those who cannot find it convenient to come during the day. Ladies in the West Division can easily reach our Store by taking the Madison and State-st. cars to VanBuren.

D. WEBSTER & CO.,

270 & 272 Wabash-av.

HOTELS.

PALMER HOUSE

WILL OPEN

October 15.

Permanent Boarders solicited. Prices moderate.

Rooms for the winter can now be secured.

Apply at the office of

P. PALMER.

TO-MORROW!

THE ATLANTIC HOTEL

Will open MONDAY, Oct. 6, cor. VanBuren and Sherman-sts., opposite Lake Shore and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Depot. Generally located. Modern built, with all the latest improvements. First-class in every particular. Terms, $2.50 per day.

NEWMAN & SULLIVAN, Proprietors.

REVIVAL

OF THE

ELEGANT AND FAVORITE

Grand Central Hotel,

MICHIGAN-AV.

During the present week this will be permanently opened to the public as a FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

J. R. LONG, Lessee for five years.

WINTER QUARTERS.

Highland Park Hotel.

G. DUFFIELD, Proprietor.

It is proposed to keep this Hotel open all winter. Special inducements are offered to families and business men. Hotel close to depot. Nine trains daily each way. Also, Sunday Morning Church Train.

WINTER RESORT.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

Nassau, N. P., Bahamas, opens for the winter season Nov. 1. For full information, address C. LEDERWOOD, Agent, 179 Broadway, N. Y. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

NEW HOTEL. NEW HOTEL.

PARKER HOUSE, Madison and Halsted-sts. This hotel is entirely new; has accommodations for 300 guests; terms, $3 per day. Board, with Rooms, from $7 to $21 per week. Table board, $5 per week; $1 meal tickets, $4.

SILKS AND POPLINS.

500 PIECES STRIPED ALL-SILK AND WOOL POPLINS

At 37½c, worth $1; 100 pieces colored Dress Silks at 50c, 75c, and $1, not half their value; 10,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Cambric Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 12½c, 16c, 25c, and 31c, you will pay elsewhere 25c to 50c, and 31c, you will pay elsewhere 38c to $1 for no better goods. 1,000 cases Assorted Fall Dry Goods will be opened this week at correspondingly low prices.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,

284 & 286 Madison-st., 112 & 114 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

A partner in one of the oldest mercantile houses in Chicago, being about to retire from active business, will dispose of his interest in the same to such party as may be acceptable to the remaining partner.

About $30,000 will be required for his interest in the business, and one half of the profits will be paid quarterly. Security, real estate if desired. The business is entirely safe and profitable. If preferred, payments can be made in monthly installments during the next twelve months, if purchaser is of undoubted responsibility. Address H 67, Tribune office.

DRY GOODS.

Great Decline IN Gold!

Depreciation of Merchandise must follow. We have therefore kept with the market, and made a further REDUCTION in prices of our entire stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

We shall continue to allow 5 PER CENT EXTRA DISCOUNT on all cash purchases.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

State & Harrison-sts.

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

RAND, McNALLY & CO.,

Printers, Stationers,

Map & Wood Engravers, &c.,

Have Removed

TO

No. 81 Madison-st.,

OPPOSITE McVICKER'S.

FINE JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

DONE BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 102 Clark-st.

THE TURF.

LAST CHANCE!

TO SEE

GOLDSMITH MAID,

GLOSTER, AND

BASHAW, JR.,

AT

DEXTER PARK,

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

ALSO,

GREAT RUNNING RACE.

Horses called at 2 o'clock. If the weather is doubtful, look for the flag on Pacific Hotel. Horse cars on State-st. every five minutes.

HOSIERY AND EMBROIDERIES.

BORKHT, CUTTON & STANLEY,

WHOLESALE—117 South Franklin-st.

RETAIL—68 South State-st.

Will show a very full and complete stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Hand-knit Hoods, Scarfs, Gloves, and Mittens; Embroideries, Nubias, Shirts and Drawers; Men's & Ladies' Cardigan Jackets.

PROFESSIONAL.

The French Doctor,

P. BRIARD,

From the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and Proprietor of Chicago Medical Institute, now Physician to the citizens of Chicago and surrounding country, and still continues, as during the 21 years he has been in this country, to treat with the most success all forms of diseases, no matter as to their nature and long standing, at his Drug Store, Laboratory, and Consulting Office,

No. 188 South Halsted Street.

Patients can be consulted by mail, and medicines forwarded by express. A complete assortment of French toilet articles, and also medicines of all descriptions kept constantly on hand. All telegraph orders. Physicians' prescriptions carefully filled.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSMAKING

Done in all its various branches at 32 State-st., opposite Palmer House, by MRS. WETMORE and MLLE. WRATKOWSKI. Cutting done without fitting. Everything warranted to please the most fastidious taste. Cloaks made to order.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, Oct. 6, at 7:30 o'clock, for business. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Blair Lodge, No. 325, A. F. & A. M., Monday, Oct. 6, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 124 LaSalle-st. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

C. B. MATSON, Sec.

American Protestant Association.

A special meeting of Washington Lodge No. 1, A. P. A., will be held at Room No. 14 North Clark-st., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 8, at 8 o'clock sharp, for work in the A. P. Purple and E. and R. degrees. Full attendance is requested, as business of special importance is to be transacted.

ALEX. GAW, Sec.

P. S.—Lodge room to rent on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Apply to Trustee, 146 West Harrison-st.

St. George's Benevolent Associa'n.

Regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 6, at 8 o'clock, at Mechanics' Exchange, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

C. J. BUNBOUGHS, Sec.

SPORTING.

The Dexter Park Races Again Postponed.

A Rare Day's Sport Promised for To-Morrow.

Exciting Running Races at Jerome Park Yesterday.

THE TURF.

The closing races of the fall meeting at Dexter Park, consisting of a trot for the free-for-all purse of $5,000 between Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, and Bashaw, Jr., and a running race for the Chicago sweepstakes between Lady Fairfield, Prairie Boy, and Buckshot,—which were put off on Friday on account of the rain, were again postponed yesterday, and wisely, too. Though no rain fell in the afternoon, the weather was heavy, murky, and threatening, and only a few, if any, would venture to the park which is reached in wet weather by the very worst roads in the whole city. Besides, the managers ascertained early in the forenoon that the tracks were not in favorable condition for racing, the running track especially being in a terrible plight, owing to the soft loamy soil of which it is composed. A gentleman who saw it early in the morning says it resembled a vast circular moat to a striking degree. The trotting track, of course, was not in quite such a bad condition, but it was by no means fit for use. It does not absorb rain now as rapidly as it did in the summer, when the substratum was hot and dry, and in want of moisture. Then the seats were damp and cold, the wind chilly, and the general scene cheerless in the extreme. Having taken all these things into consideration, the management came to the conclusion that there would be no money in a racing entertainment yesterday afternoon, and therefore they decided to postpone until to-morrow, instead of Tuesday, as previously announced conditionally. Notice of postponement were posted in all the principal hotels and other places where gentlemen congregate, and it is hardly probable that anyone visited the park with the expectation of seeing a race.

IT IS TO BE HOPED

that we shall be favored with dry weather until after to-morrow at least. The free-for-all race must be trotted on that day, as Messrs. Dobbs and Goldsmith have engagements elsewhere during the week. The management stands in need of one good crowd, in order that they may come out of the meeting without being behind financially. They have not had very good luck this year. Their summer meeting, which was really not deserving of patronage, and which received only slight recognition from the public, was even more profitable than the present one, while there is no comparison whatever between them in regard to the character of the sport. The races last week have never been excelled on the turf. There was no suspicious act observable in their management from first to last. The owners and drivers seemed to vie with the judges in having each event pass off to the satisfaction of the public, and from first to last it was highly creditable. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of every driver to push his horse to the top of his speed, and treat his fellows in the race honorably from start to finish, and consequently we were favored with extraordinary struggles and remarkable time. If this general policy had been pursued in the summer, and THE TRIBUNE had not been compelled, for the sake of decency and the future of the turf in Chicago, to warn the managers not to repeat their folly, the meeting which is now being held would have been a grand success. However, the manner in which the races of the past week were conducted is deserving of all praise. THE TRIBUNE cheerfully accords its meed, and begs to speaks a restoration of public confidence in the management if it conducts future meetings in the same honorable way.

THE RACE

between Goldsmith Maid, Gloster, and Bashaw, tomorrow, should command a large attendance. There are a great many country people in the city attending the Exposition who have never seen a first-class trot on a first-class track, and they should not let the opportunity now afforded to witness the performances of three famous horses pass by without notice. The trot will be supplemented by a running race, mile heats, the entries for which ought to make 1:45 or 1:46 with ordinary good luck. City folks should also turn out, for the fast horses never appear here again. Gloster will be a new attraction to them, and Bashaw, who will certainly start, and who has always been the favorite trotting horse of the West, should muster his old friends in full force after his long absence from the turf.

A SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The following is a convenient tabular summary of the races which were trotted on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday:

Race.	Purse.	Winner.	Best Time.
3:00	$1,000	Amy B	2:36½
2:30	1,000	Badger Girl	2:23¾
2:36	1,000	Ray Henry	2:26
3:24	2,000	Red Cloud	2:25
2:45	1,000	Professor	2:23¾
2:27	1,500	Brother Jonathan	2:24

THE TURF.

LAST CHANCE!

TO SEE

GOLDSMITH MAID,

GLOSTER, AND

BASHAW, JR.,

AT

DEXTER PARK,

MONDAY, OCT. 6.

THIS WOULD BE A GOOD RACE.

The managers of the Dexter Park Club are talking of offering a purse of $1,000, to be won by the winner of a race between Badger Girl, Brother Jonathan, Red Cloud, and Mollie Morris, if those horses can be brought together in Chicago within ten or twelve days. It is understood that the owners of some of these have already consented, and it is believed that the others will fall into line. Such a race as this would draw an immense crowd, as the horses are remarkably fast and evenly matched.

THE NEXT SUMMER MEETING.

The horse-fanciers are beginning to lay plans already for a first-class meeting to be held here next summer in advance of Cleveland, and to be a link in the chain of meetings which ends at Springfield, Mass. The premium list will probably aggregate $60,000 or $70,000, and several gentlemen who have had nothing to do with the present unfortunate management, notably Abner Taylor and Mr. David A. Gage, stand ready to advance their share. The Dexter Park Club members, also will be interested so as to take in those and other gentlemen, and insure the success of the organization.

THE NEW YORK FALL MEETING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The fall meeting of the American Jockey Club, at Jerome Park, opened to-day most favorably. The first race was for a purse of $700, the entrance-money to the second horse; three-quarters of a mile. Artist, Quito, Free Lance, Wizard, Bessie Lee, Orion Maid, and Carlisle started, and the race was won by Wizard. Time—1:19.

The second race was for Jerome stakes, for 3-year-olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added by the Club, and $500 in plate by Leonard Jerome; second horse to receive $500 of the stakes. There were seventy nominations, but only five horses came to the starting-post, namely, McGrath's Tom Bowling, Morgan's Springbok, Belmont's Count D'Orsay, Dotson & Crawford's chestnut colt, Littell's Reformation, second horse to receive $500; closed with twenty-eight nominations; distance, 1 mile and 1 furlong. The following horses started: Harry Bassett, Preakness, Miller, Zolus, Stockwood, Survivor, Minnie Mack, Excelsior, and Joe Johnstone. The horses got off in a bunch, Bassett leading under the string the first time, Zolus was leading, with Survivor second, Russell could not keep up the pace, and fell back, Preakness now challenged Zolus, and took the lead. Miller was trailing into the second turn, Zolus third, and Bassett fourth. In this order the race was finished, Joe Johnstone being last by; if not.

POUNDS; ages for a purse of $650, the winner to be sold for $1,500, or to carry 7 pounds extra. Wheatley, Wild800 allowed 5 pounds, for $500 15 started. Male wood entrance money to go to second and three-quarters. Artist, Katie O'Neil, and Dutchman 134.

The prospect of having a

hibition games played here in

the same. The Manager of the

Association is in communication with professional ex-

clubs, and will probably know definitely in a few days about

tend doing before the close of the season. Base ball

is growing to a close rapidly, and championship

are beginning so numerous in the last few days

list before the expiration of the time granted by the

it is possible the clubs cannot spare the time to

Chicago. The games will certainly be known by next

day, however.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Base ball: Boston, 8; Athletic, 7.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Base ball: Mutuals 4; Philadelphias, 2.

THE PRIZE RING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 4.—Ben Hogan is under the training of Dublin Tricks, who educated Mike McCoole for his fiasco, and is getting on as well as could be expected. Allen is so confident of success that he will not commence training until a week or two before the fight comes off, which will be on the 28th inst. There is no betting, except on the time that it will take Hogan to get whipped, and few venture to exceed three-quarters of an hour.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, October 5, 1873.

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

The report from New York, which is now the principal point of monetary interest, indicates a return to the normal condition of things at the Stock Exchange, where stocks, after a temporary depression, recovered to higher rates than at any time during the week. Three of the suspended brokers were able to resume, and were readmitted to the Board. As the late panic started from Wall street, the return to better prices there will exert more than usual influence in improving the financial situation. The banks appear to get on well with their loan-certificates in spite of the dangers attendant upon their issue. A total reduction of $2,300,000 is announced, and while greenbacks were still worth ¼ of 1 per cent premium over certified checks, the loan-certificates also commanded the same premium in a similar relation. This would place them at par with greenbacks. At all events, the difference is now merely nominal. A resolution has been adopted by the Clearing-House Loan Committee instructing the Chairman to request all the banks that have taken out certificates to return and cancel them from day to day, and as rapidly as possible. The necessity of this course seemed to be fully recognized. There was a rumor in New York, said to be confirmed by later dispatches from Washington, that the $44,000,000 had been drawn on to the amount of about $2,600,000. It had the effect of strengthening stocks. The suspension of Peake, Opdyke & Co., a prominent dry-goods firm, suggests that the commercial interests may yet feel the effects of the currency look-up, but probably not enough to occasion any bad failures. Peake, Opdyke & Co., whose liabilities are $2,500,000, claim a surplus of $500,000. They will continue business, paying their indebtedness in installments, all within eighteen months, with 10 per cent interest. The dry-goods firm of Paton & Co., whose suspension was announced some days ago, owe $1,400,000, and have made arrangements for an extension similar to that of Peake, Opdyke & Co. Call loans are reported to have been at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, and ranging from ¼ down to 1-32 bonus. Foreign exchange was lower than the preceding day. The outlook at New York is all things considered, more favorable than the most sanguine would have predicted three or four days ago.

The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. have made a proposition of assignment in trust to E. H. Rollins, late United States Revenue Commissioner, of all the property, real and personal, of every member of the firm, and of all the interest their wives have therein, the property to be appraised at its real value, converted as rapidly as possible, and turned out to the creditors in installments of 5 per cent as fast as realized, the creditors also to have the privilege of taking the property, at individual option, for its appraised value. It is said that the proposition has been favorably received, as likely to occasion less delay in settlement than a proceeding in bankruptcy. The First National Bank, of Washington, will probably pay 75 per cent, regardless of the condition of Jay Cooke & Co. Rumors of the unsafety of the Bank of the Metropolis, with which the District Government deposits, were set at rest by the Bank Examiner, who found its affairs in good condition.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia seem to feel the remnants of the panic more than any other places from which we have advices. In Philadelphia, there has been a decided reduction in the wages of employes and in the working force at the factories. The Pittsburgh banks have been badly drained in currency by the policy of full payment, and the statement is made that the manufacturers adopted the plan of withholding half of the employes' pay in their interest. The workmen have taken this action in good part, however, and have perfect confidence in their employers. It is still thought that the difficulty in making collections may cause some suspensions among the 300 mills of that city.

Of all cities of the country, Chicago seems to be the easiest. Evidences of a panic were hard to find here yesterday. The business of the day was as steady and active as it usually is on the last day of the week. New York exchange was at a slight discount; but, *per contra*, many of our commission men were in a condition to notify their country customers to draw on them as usual. All the railroads, with a single exception, are now taking such checks on the solvent banks as they would have taken before the panic came on. This will relieve the shipping interest still further. The city banks are not only in a good condition and steadily improving, but, better than this, the people understand it. The country banks will probably learn of this early in the week, and resume their regular business in full as trade may demand.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Judge Louis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, is seriously and dangerously ill at his residence in this city. The President and Mrs. Grant were at his bedside the greater part of this evening.

TOMORROW, Oct. 4.—Joseph Arch is visiting the Manchoke District, and on his return here will go to the United States.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—The workingmen of this city and vicinity are making arrangements to give a grand reception to Joseph Arch on his arrival here. The exercises will include a procession through the principal streets and addresses in Faneuil Hall.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The area of lowest barometer will probably move northeastward, with southeasterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather on Sunday over New York and New England. For Sunday in the Middle and Atlantic states, westerly winds and clearing weather. For Southern States, northwesterly winds and partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Gulf States, northerly wind and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lake region, continued cloudy weather, with southerly winds. For the Ohio Valley, westerly winds and clear weather. For the Minnesota Valley and Upper Lake Region, increasing southwesterly winds and cloudy weather.

MACOUPIN COUNTY DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors to-day, they decided to make no levy of tax for the payment of the interest on the Court-House bonds, and the following proposition for the compromise of the debt will be submitted at the November election: That the county fund the present debt, amounting to nearly $3,000,000, at 50 cents on the dollar, in 6 per cent bonds, payable in twenty years.

A SNAKE STORY.

VAN WERT, O., Oct. 4.—A little boy, named Jacob Stripe, vomited a garter snake, 18 inches long, and ¾ of an inch thick. For two years he has been subject to severe convulsions, but none knew the cause until the appearance of his snakeship. The snake is perfectly formed, with the exception of being blind. It is probable the snake was swallowed while drinking at a spring near his father's home.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Arrived, steamships City of Antwerp, Spain, and Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Arragon, from Bristol.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—Steamships Samaria, from New York; Marathon, from Boston; and Austrian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

THE HOCKING CANAL.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 4.—The Hocking Canal, nearly swept away by the July freshet, has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in better condition than for years.

ENCOURAGING.

The Financial Condition in the West Hourly Improving.

Our Railroads Again Receive Checks in Payment for Freight.

Everything Again Moving Smoothly in Wall Street.

Temporary Suspension of the New York Dry-Goods Firm of Peake, Opdyke & Co.

Other Suspended Firms Making Terms with Their Creditors.

New York Clearing-House Order Calling in the Loan-Certificates.

Reissue of $2,600,000 of the Forty-four Million Reserve.

Eastern Manufacturers Still Complain of a Scarcity of Currency.

Proposition for Settlement Made to the Creditors of Jay Cooke & Co.

IN CHICAGO.

The condition of affairs in the commercial world yesterday was all that could be hoped for. The amount of greenbacks passing backward and forward between bank officers and bank customers was very large, the lowering of the rate of premium on currency in New York having had a very marked effect in loosening the joints of trade, which have from recent inactivity become cramped. The bankers, without exception, reported the aspect as gratifying in the extreme; depositors are coming forward with their currency freely; the grain trade is speedily resuming its wonted briskness at this season of the year, and, as a consequence, the bankers, receiving, as likely to occasion less delay in settlement than a proceeding in bankruptcy. The First National Bank, of Washington, will probably pay 75 per cent, regardless of the condition of Jay Cooke & Co. Rumors of the unsafety of the Bank of the Metropolis, with which the District Government deposits, were set at rest by the Bank Examiner, who found its affairs in good condition.

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IRON AND STEEL-WORKS.

Jones & Laughlin employ about 2,500 men, who require fully $120,000 per month to pay. Mr. Jones said that he had gone into this half-payment not so much as a matter of necessity as a matter of policy; he wanted to keep his mills running full; there really was no necessity for the firm to curtail their business; their orders now forced them to their fullest capacity. Some of the Western manufacturers are beginning to cancel their orders, however. They have been stocking up with a sort of a panic. Many of them, he thought, were unable to pay for what they had contracted for. He thought the workmen ought to stand their share in this trouble; they were really the rich men of the city now, and without doubt, would have to bear this burden, and were any great sacrifice to themselves. He thought to be shrewn better for them to work for half-pay than 6 or 8 months more. He out of employment. Nearly all of the manufacturers had left with the best thing, helped on, that capitalists could have done. The bankers, now the manufacturers in their straits. He thinks the Clearing-House not go back when they refused to adopt New York and Eastern exchange on this market, but rate about the same as greenbacks over certified checks. The ruling rate to-day was ¼ per cent for greenbacks, closing at ¼ only. The loan certificate brings a premium over the certified checks of the "all banks.

THE SUSPENDED FIRMS.

The proposition of Paton & Co., goods dealers, submitted to their creditors is as follows: On their $1,400,000 of indebtedness they offer to pay, with interest at 10 per cent, in three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eighteen months respectively.

COIN ARRIVALS.

Steamers from Europe, arriving to-day, have large amounts of bullion on board, which will be placed in the Sub-Treasury on Monday.

REGULAR MARKET REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The day and week close upon a cheerful and encouraging state of affairs on the Stock Exchange. Matters are now going in their usual normal way, and the outlook is eminently satisfactory.

THE LATEST DRY-GOODS SMASH-UP AND WRECK.

had been the announcement of the suspension of the dry-goods house of Peake, Opdycke & Co., with liabilities amounting to $2,500,000. The firm claims to have a surplus of $500,000.

MONEY

at the close was quoted at 7 per cent gold to 1-32 and interest until Monday. Call loans have been made to-day as high as ⅞ and as low as 7 per cent currency. The premium on greenbacks is now nominal, and they command only ¼ per cent over certified checks.

THE LOAN COMMITTEE

of the Clearing-House to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee request all the banks which have taken out loan-certificates to return and cancel them from day to day as early as practicable, that the aggregate may be rapidly reduced.

That the amount of these loan-certificates has been already reduced $2,300,000 from the highest point.

The Clearing-House has authorized that, during the issue of the loan-certificates, the weekly bank statement will be discontinued.

EXCHANGE

gave a marked decline in rates. Leading bankers quote a reduced quotation to 107@108¼, but the actual business was at much lower prices. The closing transactions were at 106¾@106¾ for bankers 60 days' sterling, and 107¼@107¾ for sight.

GOLD

was weak, but business was not especially active. The price declined from 110¾ to 109¾, and later recovered to 110¼. The rates paid for carrying were 6, 4, 7, 3, and 9 per cent gold and for borrowing flat. Clearances, $30,446,000. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $134,400 on account of interest and in redemption of 1,200 bonds. Specie shipment to Europe this week, $671,000, principally silver bars.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Total imports for the week, $7,764,447, of which $3,343,197 were general merchandise, and $3,124,807 dry goods. Amount of dry goods marketed, $1,627,603.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

closed strong.

STATE BONDS

dull, and little doing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In railway and miscellaneous stocks prices declined from ¼ to 1¾ per cent, but at 3 o'clock the market became strong and active; buying prevailed, which carried up the prices from 1 to 5 per cent. The quotations made close in to day were the highest of the week. The chief strength and activity were in Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, and Wabash, though a sharp advance was made in some of the other shares. Union Pacific receded from 20¼ to 19¾, and afterwards recovered the decline. Express shares made a further advance. Early in the day the market was unfavorably affected by the rumors of dry goods failures, and the bank buoyancy was partially used up. Rumors from Washington that the $44,000,000 reserve had been encroached on. Telegrams confirmed these Washington rumors, and staied the outstanding legal-tender circulation at $353,600,000, or $2,400,000 above the minimum point.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	114¼	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '63	107⅞	Coupons, '68	114¼
Coupons, '64	109	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65	110	Currency 6s	119½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	108¾

STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	88	Virginias, old	35
Tennessee, old	73¼	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.			
Canton	39	St. Paul pfd	59¾
Western Union	69¾	Wabash	48¾
Quicksilver	21¾	Wabash pfd	80¾
Adams Express	83¾	Fort Wayne	10
Wells Fargo	89	Terre Haute	10
American Express	55	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	54¾	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific Mail	36	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	94¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	50¾	C., C. & C	74½
Erie pfd	70¾	C., R. & Q	96
Harlem	116¾	Lake Shore	77½
Harlem pfd	119	Illinois Central	94⅛
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central bonds	96⅛
Pittsburgh	83	Union Pacific bonds	80¾
Northwestern	45	Union Pacific stock	78
Northwestern pfd	90¾	Central Pacific	96
Rock Island	94¾	Del., Lack. & West	92½
N. J. Central	90	R., H. & Erie	13¾
St. Paul	35		

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Total imports for the week, $7,764,447, of which $3,343,197 were general merchandise, and $3,124,807 dry goods. Amount of dry goods marketed, $1,627,603.

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Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	108¾

STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	88	Virginias, old	35
Tennessee, old	73¼	North Carolinas, old	20
Tennessee, new	72	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.			
Canton	39	St. Paul pfd	59¾
Western Union	69¾	Wabash	48¾
Quicksilver	21¾	Wabash pfd	80¾
Adams Express	83¾	Fort Wayne	10
Wells Fargo	89	Terre Haute	10
American Express	55	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	54¾	Chicago & Alton	92
Pacific Mail	36	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
New York Central	94¾	Ohio & Mississippi	20¾
Erie	50¾	C., C. & C	74½
Erie pfd	70¾	C., R. & Q	96
Harlem	116¾	Lake Shore	77½
Harlem pfd	119	Illinois Central	94⅛
Michigan Central	75	Illinois Central bonds	96⅛
Pittsburgh	83	Union Pacific bonds	80¾
Northwestern	45	Union Pacific stock	78
Northwestern pfd	90¾	Central Pacific	96
Rock Island	94¾	Del., Lack. & West	92½
N. J. Central	90	R., H. & Erie	13¾
St. Paul	35		

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—There was a depressed feeling in trade to-day, owing to the suspension of Peake, Opdyke & Co. The firm continues business as usual, however.

The market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady. Woolens in moderate request at irregular rates. Flannels and blankets in good demand. Dress goods less active with agents.

THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Currency was in great demand on account of its being pay-day at many of the mills and manufactories. Some of the banks were pushed for greenbacks, and offered 3 per cent premium for currency.

There is a great

DIVERSITY OF OPINION

in regard to the stand taken here by the banks in not virtually suspending by making Clearing-House certified checks currency. Some argue that the moneyed institutions ought to have taken a more conservative stand, that the alliance of our city to be drained of its currency. The Philadelphia banks have been very hard on us. While our own banks were obliged to accept their Clearing-House checks, and wait until such time as our sister city was willing to send currency to the Western banks, they have not aided this city.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

The meeting which was held yesterday by our manufacturers, for withholding half-pay, was to bridge over our financial troubles. Some of the strongest iron-men were opposed to it. I visited several of the largest iron mills to-day, and had talks with the workmen and proprietors, and with several of our leading bank officers. I interviewed Mr. J. N. Scully, Cashier of the First National Bank. This bank is probably as staunch an institution as there is in this city. Mr. Scully, in the conversation, said in substance that there are over 200 mills in this vicinity, great and small. These employ from 100 to 2,000 men each, requiring on an average from $5,000 to $35,000 in money per month to pay their hands. All this coal and iron must be paid in cash, compelling them to have immense resources, while their sales are all on long time. Nearly every section of this country is our debtor, while the West is more so than any other. Mr. Scully felt glad that the manufacturers had taken this stand, as the workmen, to a measure, co-operated with them, as it will relieve the banks in the next two weeks from paying out over $500,000 in currency, which would otherwise be withdrawn and sent East. He felt that the banks have done wisely in helping one another and continuing to pay all demands made upon them; that it will, in the end, result to the benefit of the city; that the West had been contracting for the past three months larger bills than at any time since the war, and those bills will be maturing within the next three months, which will give this city a greater volume of currency than at any time before. There were several other parties interviewed. They think that the policy adopted by our banks is suicidal, and will result in a great deal of harm to this city, for, said one of the parties, "Our merchants have invested themselves to be drained of currency, and today we have not sufficient money to pay our operatives. It is predicted that the action of the banks will cause the failure of many merchants who otherwise could have weathered the financial storm. Your correspondent started for Brownstown, a recent annexion to this city, and there he visited Jones & Laughlin's

IMMENSE ROLLING-MILLS

in order to get the views of some of the workmen there. The first he met was a "boss" roller. These "bosses" employ four or five sub-workmen under a contract with the firm at so much per ton, and hire men as helpers. This "boss" said the men are perfectly satisfied with the half-pay system. They understand the situation. It requires the workmen to stand by their employers. "So far as I know, all my men are willing to work for a limited time at the full rates and wages, and take half their pay in orders, rather than be out of work entirely. They have great confidence in the firm. Besides, they were on a strike a long time last spring, and they could ill afford to lose time now." Your reporter then took a stroll

AMONG THE WORKMEN,

and their opinions seemed unanimous that the action was demanded by the times, and submitted to cheerfully, though the firm does not pay till next Saturday. I then took a walk through the various

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CITY POLITICS.

First Rally of the Hesing-O'Hara Crowd.

Music Hall the Scene of Their Jamboree.

Mr. Caulfield Delivers a Sensible Address, but Is Not Appreciated.

A Characteristic Harangue by Count Hesing.

Mr. J. K. C. Forest Manufactures a Platform for the "Party."

A Campaign Committee Put in the Field.

The "People's party" held their grand mass-meeting at Kingsbury Music Hall yesterday evening. Extensive preparations had been made to make it a showy success, and, to accomplish this object, all the bands of music in the city had been hired, and nearly all the wards were organized and marched in procession to the place of meeting, carrying their flags and transparencies. First came the "Verein Freiseeniger Bureau," followed by the delegation from the Third Ward, and by that from the Fifteenth with a transparency promising 3,000 majority, and others which observed "Respectable Grain-Gamblers! Clear the Track," and "No Tax-Fighters Among *Us*." The North Side wards also made a fine display.

THE PEOPLE BEGAN TO GATHER

in the Music-Hall about a quarter after 7, coming slowly at first, and afterwards more rapidly, as the processions from the various wards began arriving, with their transparencies and mottoes. This was the first time that this very pretty hall has been thrown open to the public, and at first there seemed to be as much interest taken in examining it as there was in the meeting itself. It was after 8 when the North Side delegations began to arrive, and then the hall got reasonably full. The North Siders came marching through in file and drum, one detachment dressed in Tanner uniforms they wore in last year's campaign, and all bearing national flags or the banners of the various societies represented there. Each new one, as it came in view, was greeted with repeated cheers. Among the mottoes on the transparencies were the following:

"Who owes the city over $200,000 in taxes? The Law-and-Order party."

"The great power for good is by moral suasion, and not by prohibitory laws."

"We hold the truth to be self-evident that all men are born free and equal."

"No aristocracy, stock-swindling, and grain-gambling."

"When the people rise, fanaticism trembles."

"We respect the law, and demand our rights."

"Beware of the kid-gloved bummers."

"Who resists the payment of taxes? The Law-and-Order party."

THE "DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS"

worked their way up to the platform, while those not known to fame found seats in the gallery, or, if they were a little late, stood up on the grand floor. Among those on the platform were H. B. Miller, Tom Halpine, J. K. C. Forrest, Gen. Lieb, Dan O'Hara, A. C. Hesing, Isaac R. Diller, Barney Caulfield, Tom Foley, etc.

THE ORGANIZATION.

About half-past 8 the hall and galleries were full, and it was announced to the new-comers that there was room for them in the hall below.

The meeting was called to order by Adolph Schoninger, who nominated H. B. Miller as President. The motion was agreed to, with a few negative votes, and the Chair spoke, interrupted frequently by the bands and ward delegations that marched into the room.

The Chair then announced that their old friend Frank Lombard would make a *few* remarks.

Mr. Lombard conquered his usual modesty, shook hands with Mr. Miller, fraternizing with the German element, and then said: "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Then the Twentieth Ward came in with an immense transparency and another band, and there was cheering and happiness.

By this time the hall was uncomfortably full.

In response to a popular demand, Frank sang "Old Shady."

FORMAL MOTIONS.

Mr. Hesing nominated for Secretaries Tom Halpine, W. C. McClure, Henry Hamilton, and Caspar Butz.

The motion was agreed to.

Gen. Lieb offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions.

It was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Lieb, Hesing, B. G. Caulfield, T. B. Hoffman, and E. O. Asay as such Committee.

Michael Kenley offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair, which shall select five citizens from each ward of the city, and five from each Commissioner's District in the county, to be constituted the Campaign Committee, and to prescribe the duties of [illegible] mittee and report the same back to this meeting for its confirmation.

The resolution was adopted and the Chair announced Messrs. Kenley, Cleary, Schoeninger, Phillips, and Davis as such Committee.

SPEECH OF MR. CAULFIELD.

B. G. Caulfield, Esq., was introduced by the Chair, and, after the applause which had welcomed him had died away, spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is probable that during the preparations that will be made for the coming election, there will be various meetings and conventions of the citizens of Chicago for the purpose of placing in nomination our best citizens for office at the coming election. I understand this to be one of the inaugural meetings of the campaign. I understand it to be a meeting of the free American citizens of Chicago [cheers], and when I say "American citizens of Chicago," I mean that it is, and must be, a meeting irrespective of all feeling or nationality, for the purpose of getting the best men in office. [Cheers.]

I have been requested by your Committee, Mr. Chairman, to be here to-night as a private citizen, to express to you the views which I may entertain upon the subjects which may enter into the campaign upon which we are about to embark. I am here as a representative of no political party, I am here as a representative of no nationality except the nationality of America. [Cheers.] I am in favor of putting in nomination for office in the city and county men who are pledged to party, unpledged to all affiliations of any party, but men whose character and whose ability and integrity will recommend them to the suffrages of people without the necessity of asking them a single question as to what they are in favor of. [Cheers.] There being no political question before us; there being no question before us whatever as yet at this meeting, I feel, as a private individual, gentlemen, as I can express to you only those sentiments which myself, entertain, which I hold myself, and myself alone, responsible for, and for the action of this meeting I shall bear no responsibility whatever.

We are here for the purpose of consultation, and we are being, as I say, no political questions before us, all that any speaker can do is simply present to you his own private views; and in presenting them to you, I claim that I shall be free from all arrogant and egotism, simply in the absence of the invitation which I have received, express to you my private opinions. And in doing so, fellow-citizens, I shall simply lay down to you the principles which strike me as the ones that should enter into the campaign upon which we are about to embark.

As I have told you, I represent nobody upon this platform but myself, and nobody need be responsible for what I say but myself; and what I do say I am responsible; and I shall exact of the men for whom I shall vote the same which I shall express. [Applause.] In the first place, I am opposed to any organization and combination of different nationalities as such, having for its obtaining control of this City Government. I do not, we will not co-operate with any movement whose object is to such a purpose. ["Good" and applause.] I am opposed to any organization of citizens having in view the imposition of illiberal or proscriptive views upon the people of this community. [Loud cheers.] "Good." "That's it." I am in favor of a religious observance of Sunday, and of a due regard for the religious opinions of all classes of citizens. ["Bravo!" and applause.] I believe that our first duty is to our Creator on every day, and Sunday should be especially set apart for the discharge of that duty, that is to say, from the hours of the recreation either of body or mind in a rational and temperate manner. [Applause.]

I am opposed to making the Sunday Temperance question, or the Sunday Closing law, a question in the coming election, but am in favor of selecting the most honest, unprejudiced, and honest men to office, and on these lines this and all other questions of city government to be settled in the good sense and management. [Applause.] I am opposed to the selection of candidates for office pledged to any pet idea of any particular society or class of citizens. [A voice, "Good!"] In the New York Tribune, therefore, recommend that this meeting adopt measures for the appointment of a committee of fifty, for the purpose of co-operating with the representatives of every other Citizens' Movement, to the end that the most capable and reliable of our citizens be selected for office, irrespective of all political or other affiliations. [Applause.] I have, Mr. Chairman, these are my views; and I advance my views; and I feel that such are the views which should enter into this campaign; but, at the same time, I say they are simply my own views; and, if they are not adopted by this meeting, or acted upon, they will still remain my views.

[At this point the speaker was interrupted by a member of the audience, who persisted in making an unintelligible oration, in spite of the efforts of the Chairman and cries from the meeting of "Put him out."]

I hope nobody will put out the gentleman. He seems well satisfied with what he says himself, and I have no doubt we will all be satisfied to hear what he says.

But, fellow-citizens, as I have said to you already, interrupted as we have been by the vast crowd that are pressing themselves into this meeting, it is very difficult, indeed, for one to continue under such interruptions; but it is impossible that these interruptions should not occur, in consequence of the vast multitudes that are anxious to enter this hall, which cannot seat them.

Now fellow citizens, what I have to say further is this: We must co-operate with whatever bodies of men who act consistently with the establishment of true freedom and true liberty in this city, in placing in the field a ticket that will not bring to the check of any citizen of Chicago the blush of shame. Let there not be a single man placed upon that ticket whom you would not be willing to trust in any position, public or private; and trust to that man, when you have selected him, all of these questions of police regulations and of city and county government. Take no man from whom it will be necessary to exact a pledge, and for that reason I say to those gentlemen who are anxious in this community to elect men to office, who will exact prohibitory laws, that if they do so they run the risk of placing men in office who will sell them out upon that question, and who will be incompetent to act upon all others.

These are no times, surrounded by financial difficulties and troubles, when we are unable to meet our taxes, when our city and county affairs require to be managed in the best possible manner, and when we need economy in our Government, to be electing one-idead men to office. We must see to it that we select only such men as are capable of filling these positions, and have ability and integrity for which they may be selected.

Why, fellow-citizens, as we look around us now at the financial condition of our city, and of this country, let me ask, is this any time for us to be bickering about small police regulations? Is not it time, when we see hundreds and thousands of our poor men discharged from your railroads and from the public works, to see that they have their taxes reduced, and that they are supplied with the means of paying what taxes they may have to pay, and of supporting their families through the winter? [Cheers.] At what time must sink into insignificance compared with that question of bread and meat, gentlemen, for which your children may be crying during the coming winter. Let us look not alone every our ability in going off after phantoms, but let us be here to those things and to those principles which are necessary to go us out of our present difficulties. Why, to-day we know that this financial panic has entered mercantile circles. We hear of the failure of a large wholesale dry goods house in New York. We had hoped that this panic would not enter these circles. We had hoped that it would remain where it had begun, and spread over the stock-jobbing and those who had brought ruin upon themselves by all kinds of stock-jobbing, and projects for building railroads to the moon, and all over the wilderness. [Cheers.]

While it is true that we are entering upon nothing but a campaign for our own municipal government, it may be well for us, as the great representative city of the Northwest, to let our voice be heard in the councils of the nation. It may be well to admonish them that we feel, with the immense crops which we have to move from the Northwest, with the immense cotton crop which our friends of the South have to move, there is not money enough in the country to do it with the facility with which they should be moved, for the purpose of placing the commercial affairs of the country in the money which is necessary for the business of the country. [Cheers.] The cotton and wheat crops alone cannot be brought with the present amount of your circulating medium. What we want is more money, more money. We do not complain that the money we have is not good, but we complain that it so good that we have not enough of it to do the business of the country. We should therefore let our voice be heard at Washington, asking of those men, when they come in Congress, that they will supply the wants of the mercantile communities of the country, and of the farming communities of the country, with a sufficient amount of reliable money to do the business of the country. It is true it has been said that much of the money of the country has been locked up in those bogus railroad corporations. That may be so; it may be that when they are broken down, this money will return to those proper channels for the legitimate business of the country; but, surrounded as we are by financial difficulties, we know not where security is to come from. And when we hear men who are hoarding up their greenbacks to-day in anticipation of there being calling for a return to specie payments, we must say to those men that they are attempting to bring ruin upon the country. The country is not prepared for any such step as that at this day. I would be glad if the time had come when we could return to specie payments, but this financial crisis has shown us that the time is far distant when you can return to such a position as that. The Congress of the country must supply the work-shops of the country, the farmers of the country, the mercantile communities of the country, with sufficient money to carry on their business successfully, so that they may be able to pay the laborer who is worthy of his hire. [Cheers.]

So much for that. There is another question which is pressing upon us at this time, and that is, how are we to pay our taxes? The taxes of this city and county to-day are a 10[illegible] per cent higher. If we are correct, than they ever have been before, and we are 50 per cent less able to pay those taxes than we were a year ago. There is a large roll of delinquent tax-payers whose property will be advertised and sold under judgment probably in a few days, and all the poor men are not able to pay their taxes, the men who have been discharged from the workshops, the men who are not able to support their families and their children, are they to look upon this city to hold back the arm of vengeance, or stay those judgments against the mass of these poor people; yes, and many of the large landholders, who are not able to come up to the payment of their taxes, and of the country, to pay their taxes. And, while such is the fact, while we are unable to pay our debts, or to pay our taxes, what do you think of men who will praise about what you shall drink on Sunday? ["If sundry?"] or what time on Sunday you shall drink it? [Applause.—"I'm dry."]

I say, gentlemen, that, so far as that question is concerned, I am in favor of law and order. [Applause.] If we go to the ballot-box, we should be able to see the religious opinions of all men respected; but I want, at the same time, that no religious, or fanatical, or Puritanical bigotry shall enter into our Sunday laws. [Applause.—"That's it!"] I want to see every drunken man upon the street arrested on Sunday and every other day. ["Good!" That's the talk!"—applause.] I want to see every drunken man, not only on the Sunday, but on every other day, locked up in the station-house

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 148 LaSalle-st., Chamber of Commerce.

Monroe-st., n w corner Fifth-av., 22x82½ feet.
North Clarke-st., near Water, 21½x72 feet. Will exchange.
Indiana-av., north of Twenty-sixth-st., 82x125 feet.
Indiana-av., north of Thirty-first-st., 66x125 feet, $120 per foot.
Oakwood Boulevard, east of Vincennes-av., 66x165.
Oakwood Boulevard, near Forty-seventh-st., two frame houses 4 rooms each.
Indiana-av., Grove lot, near Sixty-first-st., 132x275. $8,000.
Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st., 100x165. $70 per foot.
Calumet-av., corner Seventy-seventh-st., 165x200. Grove property.
Stewart-av., corner Sixty-fifth-st., 200x226 feet.

ACRE PROPERTY.

5 acres corner Seventy-first-st. and Cleveland-av.
40 acres Piner's Subdivision, Sec. 27, 38, 14.
20 acres in n e ¼ Sec. 34, 38, 14.
10 acres in Hunter's Sub-division, Sec. 34, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 21, 38, 14.
10 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 14.
20 acres in Sec. 16, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 21, 37, 14.
40 acres in Sec. 27, 39, 13.
6% acre Blocks located on all the avenues between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-seventh-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN PARK, at a bargain; terms easy. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Rooms 19 and 20, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., choice 10-acre manufactory, corner Desplaines and Lake-sts., 119 feet front. Streets and alleys on each side; $10 per foot.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Butler, Summer, Winter, Marshfield, Hanover, Butler, Wentworth, Portland-av., and Halsted; also, on Alexander, Twenty-second, Twenty-fifth, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Terms, $7 per foot cash; balance 1 per cent. per month. Lots in addition next south. Apply to owner, rear of 26 Miller-st., near Harrison and Morgan.

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FOR SALE—A FEW RESIDENT AND BUSINESS LOTS on Ogden-av., Jackson-st., Madison-st., Adams-st., Polk-st., Twelfth-st., Thirteenth-sts., and on Ogden, Ontario, Western, Campbell, and Fulton-avs. Will take in first payment and assume against Savings Banks. Apply at 131 Madison-st., corner of Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

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FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR CENTRAL PARK AND Central Park Boulevard, easy terms, or 15 per cent discount for all cash. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—2-STORY AND basement house No. 608 West Tyler-st., near Ashland-av.; will take for first payment savings books on any bank. A. P. LOWNES & CO., No. 78 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF Grand and Western-avs.; a good business location for many years to come on premises.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 LOTS ON WEBSTER-AV., near Lincoln-av., at a great bargain for a few days. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, 126 feet on Indiana-st., corner of Forty-third-st., east front; depth 178 feet; very cheap, and on liberal terms. Apply to GEORGE W. HILL, 126 Madison-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—$2,200 WILL BUY 6-ROOM HOUSE, lot, and barn, worth $4,500; rents for $50 per month; title perfect. Terms, $2,000 cash; balance 7 per cent. This is a rare chance for a small investment. Apply to owner, rear of 26 Miller-st., near Harrison and Morgan.

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THE WORKING-GIRL QUESTION.

Shall Sewing and Shop Girls Go into Housework?

A Discussion of the Domestic-Labor Question.

Impracticability of the Social-Equality Theory.

Letters from Working-Girls, and from an Employer of Such Girls.

Prior to the present money-panic, which, in its effects, has made all classes kin, a question which seemed to be attracting the attention of different members of society was that of a Home for Working-Women. It drew forth varying opinions from the class particularly interested, as well as from others who felt like speaking their minds upon the subject. Some, arguing that many of the avenues open for these girls were overcrowded, suggested that they should relieve the surplus numbers who were appealing for work in these quarters by taking places as

HOUSEHOLD-ASSISTANTS,

thus smoothing over the unpleasant appellation of servant. This drew forth, for the most part, unqualified protest from the persons addressed. Those who suggested this course to them as providing a good home and fair wages, from which they could save something, are suffering from the careless, slovenly, wasteful servant, who seems to be an outgrowth of the times, the reckless extravagance of which has apparently passed from the mistress to the maid. No doubt there are many of the applicants for more genteel work, as they would call it, who, in every way, would be better suited for the rough work of the household than for that of a clerk; but these are, most of them, of foreign birth, and accept positions which none would care to see held by any young person in whom they were particularly interested. Not that we would wish to cast an instant's reproach upon the accident of their birth, for it is only of the soulless, unelevated element of whom we speak, and of whom we have fewer among us. Yet these are the same class, or a portion of them, who are already in our kitchens, and, from their ignorance and carelessness, are making housekeeping almost an impossibility to the present generation. They would but add another brigade to the present army of incompetents, and the sole use of them in that line would be the chance of lowering the price of their very crude, unskilled labor. As for the

ARMY OF SEWING-GIRLS,

even granting that they were willing to accept situations as domestic help, of what use would they be? As a class, they know nothing of household labor; and, even if they did, they would scarcely have the strength to perform it. Most people who would employ such a girl, and accept her as an equal, would be of that class of society who would require one servant for general housework. Now, if persons employ help for general housework, it generally means that they do not intend to do the heavy portion of the work themselves. How many girls who are earning perhaps even a mere livelihood by the needle would have the strength to undertake heavy washings, ironings, or scrubbings, to say nothing of cooking, dish-washing, and sweeping? There is a certain portion of housework that is not objectionable, which may be called the esthetic part,—holding the same relationship to the coarser duties that whip-syllabub does to corned-beef and cabbage. Much of it, however, is

DISGUSTINGLY VILE;

and so poetical whitewashing can make it anything else. Yet some persons pretend to open their eyes in wonder that any human being should prefer scant living, hard work, and a full stomach and undoubted dirt. But there is nothing dirty in housework, and it is woman's sphere," says the grand autocrat of a small menage and limited means, who prefers a pretty, refined face to a coarse one; or the signor of larger income, who fancies that an ethereal neck and sentimental waitress would add zest to the food they prepare and serve. A very fair-sounding assertion, and, like many another of its kind, without a particle of truth. Washing dishes, pots and pans, scrubbing floors, and blacking stoves, is certainly very dirty, disagreeable work, and, if his lordship could only try it occasionally, he might alter his opinion in the matter.

Needlework, on the contrary is clean. It is fatiguing, and, if pursued incessantly for a length of time in a close, ill-ventilated room, is undoubtedly prejudicial to health; but the person to whom sustenance is a requisite may be dainty clean while so employed. This, if she took housework upon herself, would be simply an impossibility. There would be times when the demoralization of dirt would be dreadful. It does not seem altogether strange to us, then, that, even in the face of all competition such girls have to encounter, the hard work and poor pay, they should still prefer tidy, cleanly work to untidiness and dirt; for, in order to keep a house clean, one must frequently be a victim to the first, and constantly do battle with the last.

As regards taking these girls into one's family, even if they were willing to come, it would doubtless prove a very fair theory and

A VERY IMPRACTICABLE PRACTICE.

In a thoroughly refined and cultured home, where they would be treated well, most of them would be quite out of place as members of the family. Setting aside all the little specialties of social etiquette which any one with brains would readily acquire, how would they assimilate in respect to mental culture? What is the class of reading mostly patronized by these girls? Is it not the sickly, sentimental, abnormal trash of the majority of the weekly newspapers, from which they get the most absurd ideas of higher social grades, and which would utterly unfit them for any position not strictly defined in a kitchen? Then how would it work with the family themselves? Would it not, even if the dream could be realized, be a constant nuisance, having a stranger within one's gates? All the privacy of one's home-life would be gone were it possible to admit such an element into its inner circle. It would be a constant restraint upon that freedom of intercourse which is only possible among those whose interests are identical, and who are closely related by the nearest ties. We do not suppose there is any one living who would be particularly anxious to have a window opened into his heart, that this friend and assistant pro tem. might amuse herself by gazing through. Yet, in families who have grown up together, each is more or less clairvoyant regarding the other; and they would utter without hesitation thoughts to each other, or discuss possibilities and probabilities, which it would be out of the question to do if an alien element is to be introduced.

"But a servant should not be alien," say these progressive people. This waif, who is sewing her life out, or wearing it away behind a counter, is to be made one of yourselves. Now, is it not quite possible that it might be a sentimental making of these waifs one of ourselves? Individuality is very strong, and human idyosyncrasies predominate. Suppose you and the alien do not amalgamate, what is to be done then? Is one to go on trying it until the proper ingredient that would be soluble in one's special friendly spirit is found? And how would one find out? Would it be proper to trot out the family-skeleton and put it in view till the right damsel should arrive, who would view it with appreciative eyes and a sympathetic heart? Of course this thing would be

QUITE OUT OF THE QUESTION.

We do not make such displays to those whom we wish on terms of social and intellectual equality. They are company, and that is what our help would be under such circumstances. It would only complicate our relationship, and make it awkward for all parties.

While the world exists, there must be those who are born to be served, and those whose lot it will be to serve. If those who served us were people whom we could meet on a social equality, then we should feel annoyed at exacting such service; and yet, if we took a young person in our family to fulfill the duties of a waitress, we should not want to get up from the table to wait upon ourselves; but if Miss Brown, who has left her needle on her counter to come and assist us in that way, were seated at our table with us, would it not seem out of character for her to leave it to fetch and carry? Yet that is what one wants a waitress for.

WE CANNOT GO BACK

to the primitive simplicity of the early settlers, and, unless we could, this question of engaging domestic servants who are to combine with that title the more intimate one of friend, is a Utopian dream. That girls of refinement and ability will come into our kitchen to do our work, and not claim such privileges, is another similar illusion; or, if they would be willing to do so, we would feel with to see them there. It is very true that many a woman is overworking herself and doing menial labor because she either cannot afford to pay the high wages which that class of labor demands, or, if that were possible, cannot afford to incur the expense resultant upon the carelessness and wastefulness of many of our so-called help. Still, that this is to be remedied by offering the position to another class of girls, who are probably equally unqualified, and have not the strength requisite to fulfill the many obligations which such a position would entail, does not seem to follow. It is not surprising to us that these girls do not see the benefits which would accrue to them from changing their present mode of living. If the idea of a family could be carried out, and these girls fill the place of humble retainers, if you will, seated, it may be, below the salt, or not seated at all when their avocations made it undesirable that they should do so, and if they could be satisfied thus to be placed it might answer, but, to make this idea real, the chatelaine of the house would require to have

AS ABSOLUTE CONTROL

over each of these members of her family as over her own children. This may seem arbitrarily. But, if she admitted these girls to even a certain amount of social equality, would she not feel as if she ought to have the right to direct their incomings and outgoings with the same positive law as she uses towards her own daughters? How many of them would submit to this, or look upon it as anything but interference with their personal rights? You may put it in the bond, if you like, that only such and such privileges are to be allowed; but the whole domestic machinery is loose, and the present domestic objects to being hampered by even what seem to household experts necessary restrictions. The general housemaid of our grandmothers' days had her stated times to go out, and she must be at home by 10 o'clock. No followers were allowed after that hour, and, as she generally ran of errands as well as attended to other work, she obtained fresh air with her exercise. She did not fall or fade under it, but grew robust, and, whether of native or of alien birth, respected herself, and ritualized herself to the people with whom she lived. Then the distance between mistress and maid was not so great. The obligations exacted by society were not so many, and the matron of the middle class, at least, had a chance to take a personal interest in the doings of her help. Now it is

IT IS ALL ALTERED.

These women are striving to emulate in show and extravagance their wealthier neighbors; the household work, with all its mechanical simplifications, is increased; and expenditure is so much greater that the proper amount of help cannot well be afforded. No housekeeper interviews in many households to keep an eye over the actions of the lower members, and they are left to their own devices. In many cases the proper accommodations are not provided for them, and they are simply Jane, and Mary, and Ann, each worse than the last,—who come and go,—only looked upon in the light of positive nuisances, and scarcely regarded as human beings. Where there is but one servant kept, the life must be lonely in the extreme, only that incessant labor leaves little time for brooding over one's isolation, and the fatigue consequent upon it must make the bed at night a place of grateful rest, where weariness produces immediate and dreamless sleep. Is this, however, a position

LIKELY TO BE MUCH DESIRED

by those, who, whatever their daily toil, have at least, when their work is done, the privilege of doing as they please with the remainder of that time; who, if they live in an attic hold, at least as long as they can pay for it, undisputed right to it, and, for the time being, feel a certain sense of proprietorship? Small and vague as it may be, it is still worth something; and, unfortunate as the freedom to use her evenings as she pleases may be to many of those girls who are lodged and fed by strangers, still, with society in its present state, we are doubtful if any change could be effected, in order to bring them into our households, that would not permanently, if not temporarily, prove a detriment to surround these girls with the beneficent influences of

A PLEASANT, VIRTUOUS HOME,

admits of no question. That they can be induced to leave their clean work for dirty kitchen-work, admits of much doubt. Even if the status of such labor could be raised, and made to seem what they would consider "genteel," it is doubtful if they would make the exchange. We want a different order of things undoubtedly; but, in all positions, we want what we do not get, and that is trained help. If many of these girls, who go into shops and factories when mere children, could be taught how to do household-labor well, and learn to be careful and economical; if they could be perfected in the different branches, and then would be willing to take places in a family at wages, so that two people could be employed where one is now forced to do all the work, it would be better for all concerned,—easier for mistress and maid. The most money for the least work, however, seems to pervade, to a great extent, all business, all labor. It is probable that the general servant does here as well and faithfully as her minimum of knowledge and maximum of work will permit.

It is not, however, to talk of taking the great surplus of working-girls into our kitchens. The woman who could receive them on a social equality would not, and she who is their superior in culture could not even were she quite willing. The place would be full of difficulty to both parties. The one, with her head too often filled with sentimental romance, and vague ideas of how the maid in the meadow married the man on the mountain-top, would feel sadly out of place, and would very frequently not be willing to subside into quiet,—to listen and learn. She who, through a better manner of bringing up, would perhaps be companionable, would shrink with the same disgust as her mistress from the dirty labor of the household, and would probably not have the physical stamina to attack and overcome the laborious portion of it. That many of these girls might change advantageously for themselves by position to become parlor-maids or seamstresses in a private family, especially one of moderate income, is perhaps true; but the whole system of labor would need to be raised in order to induce them to come. As the matter stands now, it seems to us that, in most cases, the mistress would have a white elephant on her hands, while the maid would feel altogether out of place. That the system of domestic service requires decided revision is very palpable, but it must

RISE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

The overworked wife who needs assistance, requires not only the aid of a young person, but frequently that of an older woman also,—one with judgment and experience. Many such women are no doubt to-day struggling for existence, who would gladly take the supervision of some household, if they felt that they could be respected by the chatelaine of the establishment. What would be the probable result? Snubbed, talked at, made to feel uncomfortably, to believe that a crust of bread in a garret, if eaten independently, would be preferable. There is a certain amount of pettiness in most women that makes it impossible for them to act generously toward people who are in subordinate positions. It is delicacy of conduct toward dependents which is the distinguishing feature of real gentlewomen; but, until the majority become so, and act toward those who are unfortunately placed under their supervision as they, too, were human, it will be impossible for interests which might be made common and useful to be blended.

The whole tendency of the eye is towards

SNOB AND COARSENESS,

instead of purity and refinement; and in no situation where the social spheres might possibly approximate is there so much necessity for delicate administration, which can only be properly balanced by thoroughly-refined and absolutely-generous women by natures. In many cases the mistress needs toning down quite as much as the maid.

An Indignant Working-Girl.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have a brave little heart in a brave little body, so "snitch, snitch, snitch." But to write a letter to an editor!—you can hardly imagine with what timidity I make the attempt, and, only for boiling over with just indignation at one of my own sex, I would not dare make the venture. I am employed running a sewing-machine. I get for my pay $7 per week, and my experience has taught me that it is pretty close work paying one's way on that salary, at the rate we have to pay for our board. And, many a time, "pleasant home" is not a befitting term to apply to the place we have to accept; for people seem to be afraid to take girls as boarders, often acting towards us, when we apply for board, as though we were rather impudent even to ask them the question, though truthful brown eyes may speak pleadingly. As I have read the different letters in favor of working-girls having "cheerful, pleasant boarding-places at living rates," they have made me think that perhaps there was a joy in store for us, though the unkind letters of "Humanity," "Paterfamilias," and "Alpha" have clouded my hope a little. My indignation was slightly aroused when I read the charge of the latter, that the blame rested upon the sewing and shop-girls that they did not get higher wages. Just as though the poor working-girls could dictate our terms to employers. And then the statement that, if we, by some kind providence, were fortunate enough to get our board any less, our employers would be mean enough to reduce our pay accordingly, is an insult to them and to us. I presume we are being paid generally as much for our work as our employers' business will warrant. If we are not, that has nothing to do with our having some comforts with what we do get. And if, by some "practical business arrangement," our board can be furnished us considerably less than now, so we can lay up a few dollars, why should these strong men oppose the idea? It seems very strange to a sewing-girl. So you can well imagine my indignation when I read the letter in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday from a woman signed "Experience," calling these men friends of working-women, appealing to their sympathies, and recommending to work for $6 per week, and furnish herself with a "pleasant home" on that amount. And the query arises, How will she do it? With timidity, yours,

MARINA.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1873.

Protest of a Working-Woman.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As "Squire Hawkins" remarked, in his address to the "Flat-Crackers," I feel as if I could be grandiloquent on this interesting occasion; but, like him, I must forego any such exertions and come directly to the point; which is, to enter my decided protest, as one of the working-women of Chicago, against the idea advanced in the letter signed "Experience," published in your paper of last Sunday, and the writer of which claims to be one of us, in which she would convey the impression that men having such ideas as are in the letters of "Humanity" and "Alpha" are the friends of working-women. I don't consider them such, and have heard none speak in their favor. As regards her proposition of stopping $1 per day for work, and with it providing herself "a pleasant home," one wonders how she would manage, when the lowest rate respectable board, with washing, can be obtained for would reach the sum mentioned.

"Alpha," says the sewing and shop-girls are to blame for their low wages. Don't the man know we are helpless as regards the price employers will pay us for work? I don't know as we ought to be surprised at his throwing the blame on woman, for it is said the first man the world ever knew, on a certain occasion bravely said, "Twas this woman who did it."

Neither wages nor cruel were under consideration when "Experience" was invited to "tea in the subject of "pleasant homes" within the reach of the wages working-women now obtain; but it would seem, from the letters written in answer, that the original good idea was being merged into that of house-servant-ism. Protestant-working-girl-ism, and an improved-jim crowing up American girls to house-work, and becoming like the daughters of the German nobility, who carry the keys, and sit at the head of the table. With the exception of the King, the daughters of proud British Dukes and Lords, who go to market (in a coach), select the meat, and "superintend" the cooking of it.

"Experience" agrees with "Alpha" in so many ways not womanly that some of us are inclined to believe "Experience" to be a brother man instead of a sister woman.

I am not writing my sentiments only, but those gathered around.

MIRANDY MAIDS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7, 1873.

What an Employer of Working-Girls Says.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As an employer of working-girls, in whom I have always felt a warm interest (and, I may add, the one who graces my own home so satisfactorily to me was once of that class), I cannot let the statement in the letter signed "Alpha" pass without an emphatic denial that there would be any inclination on the part of *any respectable* firm in Chicago to reduce the wages of their working-women from the fact of their obtaining their board at a more reasonable rate than at present. But, on the contrary, we should be glad to know that all industrious, self-supporting women were able to find respectable boarding-places at rates enabling them to save something from their earnings. Our firm employs between fifty and sixty girls, at wages from $4 to $9 per week, which is as much as our business will justify. We have not the like questioning the right of any of them to select whatever occupation their judgment dictated; nor assumed, because they were women, "They had no rights which man should respect."

AN EMPLOYER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2, 1873.

REAL ESTATE.

Business has been much more active than the general unsettlement of financial affairs would lead one to expect. Real estate dealers report a number of instances where money has been taken out of banks during the last two weeks and invested in real estate for the sake of the *security*, which did not seem to be affected by anything else. While the prices of all kinds of commodities have been affected by the depreciation of the currency, the prices of real estate have remained unchanged. There seems little reason to doubt that one result of the panic will be to divert the investment of money from railroad stocks and railroad bonds to real estate. A vast amount of conservative capital has also been turned out of investment in Government bonds by the enormous purchases of bonds during the panic by the Treasury Department. This capital belongs to that conservative class who never did invest in anything but Government bonds and city real estate. But the supply of bonds in this country has been so much diminished by the Treasury purchases that it seems reasonable to expect a largely increased demand for real estate as soon as business is thoroughly re-organized.

ACRE PROPERTY SALES.

The Highland Park Building Company exchanged on last Friday 85 acres located in the south limits of Highland Park, for the Continental Hotel and furniture on the corner of State street and Eldridge court. The lot fronts 60 feet on State street and 109 on Eldridge court. The valuation put upon the respective properties was $35,000, which is $1,000 per acre for the land.

The same company sold 27 lots, located in Highland Park, principally in the new subdivision; consideration for all, $27,000.

The same company sold on last Thursday 14 lots in Highland Park; consideration, $14,000, which is an average of $15 per front foot.

Mason & Mills sold 7 lots week before last in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 32, 43, 13, on Hendricks Boulevard, near Palmer Park, at $3,500 per acre; transaction consummated and closed this week.

Lankin & Jenks sold 3¼ acres in Morgan Park, Washington Heights; consideration, $1,600 per acre.

SALE OF LOTS.

Col. D. Harvey reports a good demand for cheap lots in various parts of the city, and especially in the vicinity of Central Park, where the prices range from $600 to $1,250. Mr. Harvey sold Lots 20 and 21, each 26x111 feet, fronting on Lake street, corner of West Forty-first street; consideration for each lot, $625.

The same party sold Lot 24, in Block 15, in the same locality; consideration, $1,250. Also a lot on Forty-second street, near Lake; consideration, $625.

Fish & Hotchkiss sold 41 feet on Michigan avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets; consideration, $4,100.

On sales made previous to the panic at South Englewood, the general impression is that parties took a fall, instead of claiming their time. Recently a number of persons paid several thousand dollars in this way.

A sale was made of eight lots, located in subdivision of Lot 1, in Block 2, of Hambleton, Weston & Davis' Subdivision of south ½ of southeast ¼ of the south ¼ of Sec. 20, 40, 14; consideration, $6,500.

J. E. Burchell reports several sales of cheap lots in the University Subdivision, prices ranging from $450 to $600 per lot.

Also the sale of three lots in Ravinia; consideration for the three, $2,100. Also 400 feet in Ravinia, three blocks northeast of the depot; consideration, $4,000—¼ cash down.

Millard & Decker sold 100 feet on Central Park avenue, near Twenty-second street, in Lawndale; consideration, $5,000. The same parties refused $6,000 for 100 feet near the same locality.

C. Chase & Co. sold 20 lots in Washington Heights; consideration, $7,800.

FORTHCOMING AUCTION SALES.

William A. Butters & Co. will sell at public auction, Oct. 15, at 1 p. m., on the premises, a fine four-story and basement marble-front store, and lot, being No. 239 Wabash avenue, between Adams and Jackson streets. The building is 27x160 feet, the lot 27x171 feet. Terms: $7,500 in thirty days, $25,000 in 1875, and the balance in one and two years.

The same firm will sell at public auction, on Thursday, Oct. 9, at 7:30 p. m., at their west counter auction rooms, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, 100 lots in Thorne Park Subdivision, fronting on Morgan, Carpenter, Aberdeen, and May streets, and Genter avenue, between Fifty-first street and Forty-fifth street boulevard.

On Monday, Oct. 6, at 2 p. m., on the ground, Richard Flanagan & Co. will sell 3 lots in Chatsford's Subdivision, on the corner of Noble and Division streets, and, at the same time and place, 1 lot on Ashland avenue, between Fifty-first and Division streets.

On Tuesday, at 2 p. m., on the same firm will sell on the ground, at Englewood, 21 choice residence lots, located near the depot.

On Wednesday, at 2 p. m., also, on the ground, 17 lots situated between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and between State and Stewart avenues. Every lot will positively be sold.

On Thursday the same firm will sell, at 2 p. m., on the ground, No. 176 Sherman avenue, corner of Lot 2, in Block 2, in Ayer's Addition to Lake View, and Lot located between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

C. G. Trayer & Co. will sell at public auction, on Saturday, Oct. 11, 25 lots located in the Lake Shore Subdivision at Wilmette.

BRICK-MAKING AND BUILDING.

O. L. Mann, manufacturer of brick, reports the season's work as very satisfactory. His yards were shut down a few days by the panic. The usual time of closing is about the 15th of October. There has been no decline in prices, sales still ranging from $6.50 to $7 for common Chicago brick. The stock on hand is reported small.

Several large sales were made last week for new jobs. With favorable weather it is believed that there will be considerable activity in building during the fall season.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Oct. 4:

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

CITY PROPERTY.

North Park st., 140 ft s of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $600.

Thirty-third st., 100 ft w of Butterfield st, s f, 25 9-12x100 ft, dated Sept. 25; consideration, $3,200.

Twenty-seventh st., 150 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 11; consideration, $2,400.

Harrison st., 100 ft w of Throop st, s f, 100x124 ft, dated Aug. 5; consideration, $5,400.

Mary st, 300 ft w of Hickory st, n s f, 75x100 ft, dated Aug. 9; consideration, $1,000.

Fitzsimon st, 225 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Twenty-first st, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $2,000.

Perry st, 156 ft s of Robinson st, w f, 50x150 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $500.

Hamilton st, 166½ ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25 5-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $2,000.

Napoleon place, 73½ ft w of Buddan st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $3,000.

Lincoln st, 250 ft s of Augusta, e f, 50x124½ ft, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $1,100.

Archer av, 221 5-10 ft s w of Jones st, s w f, 20x100 ft, dated Sept. 27; consideration, $1,000.

Rosemont st, s of Lot 1, of Lot 8, Block 5, in Rosehill, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $800.

Dutter Sold st, 92 ft s of Thirty-ninth, s f, 27½x125 ft, dated June 25; consideration, $750.

Lot 25, Fischer's sub of Block 28, in Canal Trustees' Addition, dated April 24; consideration, $200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

North 41 ft of Lot 10, Block 4, Pryor & Hopkins Sub of W ½ of N ½, Sec. 25, 39, 14, dated Sept. 11; consideration, $1,000.

South ½ of s ½ of Lot 1, of Ayer's Sub. of Lot 37, S. T. Sub, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 27; consideration, $1,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Humboldt boulevard, Lots 1 to 5, 9 to 14, Block 9, Scoville, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $10,000.

Humboldt boulevard, Lots 4, 5, 6, Block 5, in Scoville, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 45, Starr's Sub. n ½ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $600.

Lot 7, Girard's Sub of s ½ of s ½ of N ½ of N ½ of N ½ of Sec. 32, 39, 13, dated Sept. 23; consideration, $1,000.

Oakland st, 320 ft w of Western av, s f, 66x132 ft, dated Oct. 3; consideration, $400.

TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Oct. 4: City property, number of sales, 159; consideration, $201,305. North of city limits, number of sales, 7; consideration, $4,000. South of city limits, number of sales, 23; consideration, $16,000. West of city limits, number of sales, 9; consideration, $10,250.

Total sales, 198.

Total consideration, $231,115.

NEW YORK.

Droll Incidents of the Panic—Excited Depositors and Enterprising Reporters.

Startling Story of an Aeronaut—Airy Chivalry, and Its Tragic Result.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1873.

The panic, or at least the consequences of it, has passed the proverbial nine days. It is still the absorbing topic, as well it may be, since it has affected everybody's pocket, directly or indirectly. Now that the Stock-Exchange has been reopened, and that things have settled down, Wall street is likely to go on in its accustomed course.

THE STOCK-EXCHANGE CLOSURE.

Many persons are curious to know whether the Exchange has ever been closed before to arrest any monetary excitement; the assertion having been made that it had previously been shut. When President Lincoln was assassinated the Board adjourned, ostensibly out of regard to the memory of the Chief Executive; really to prevent a panic, seriously threatened by the loss of the political head of the nation. On that day gold advanced 20 per cent, and the Exchange would have been the scene of ruinous fluctuations, save for the precautionary intermission. But this was the first time the Board has suspended operations in the midst of a panic for the purpose of self-preservation. The example of Vienna was followed, and with good results.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Everything has its comical side, however serious or alarming the thing may be in itself. There have been many droll and entertaining incidents connected with the late financial agitation.

A retired merchant, somewhat advanced in life, had some $30,000 deposited in the Union Trust Company when it stopped. He mentioned so repeatedly to his friends that he had failed that one of them asked him how much he thought he could pay on the dollar. "I don't owe anything," he replied; "but, as all my ready money is locked up in a suspended concern, I must have failed, of course. But, since I have come to reflect on it, I don't see that I have, either. A man that has no debts can't fail,—can he? Really, I never thought of that. I am delighted to know I have made a mistake. I am solvent, after all."

INTERVIEWING EXTRAORDINARY.

The nuisance that interviewing has become is known to and felt by every human being, except, perhaps, the interviewer himself. Since the panic began, some of the most extraordinary interviews have been printed by the press. Eminent bankers and financiers have been made to say what they never would have said until they had been for several years inmates of lunatic-asylums. They have been set down as authors of the most startling theories,—saving madness,—which could not have entered the brain of any man preserving a tithe of his wits. Intelligent and experienced bank-officers have been represented as gibbering idiots on the subject of finance, and veteran speculators as ignorant of the rules of trade as crackers of stone on the public highway.

Usually reporters here are satisfied to distort what their victim says, or at most to put into his mouth words he has not uttered. The latest development transcends all this. A reporter from the *Times* office, who claimed to have had a long talk with the manager of Fisk & Hatch's business, printed in the next issue the burden of his imaginary information. He invented not only what he said, but the interviewer's own grandiloquent "Mr. Baldwin's" opinions on the situation, though no such man as Baldwin has ever been in the employment of the bankers. Doubtless this specimen of journalistic audacity will be profusely imitated. It combines economy of time and convenience, and recommends itself to a certain class of reportorial minds (I hope the malignant printer won't convert the adjective, had enough to it is, into the vulgar eccentricity reportorial) because it is embodies instant effrontery and a certain egotistic ingenuity.

A LUCKLESS DEPOSITOR.

A prominent lawyer, who had kept a large deposit for some time in the Broadway Bank, drew it out, and placed it in the Atlantic Bank. When the Broadway failed, last winter, he felicitated himself upon the change he had made. Early in the spring, he took his money from the Atlantic, and put it in the Union Trust Company. Soon after, the Atlantic closed its doors, and he was delighted to think how lucky he had been in not leaving his funds in its custody. Last week the run began on the Union Trust, and he hurried to the bank, and by three hours of excitement, anxiety, and crowding, succeeded in drawing out his balance, and lodged it with Howes & Macy. There he felt confident it would be safe, and was contemplating on leaving that they had also suspended. He is now of opinion that it was his destiny to have his money in some failing banking-house, and that, if he had changed it a hundred times, the ultimate result would have been the same.

NOVEL CONSTRUCTIONS.

A well-dressed stranger ordered an elaborate dinner for twelve at a fashionable restaurant, a few evenings since. The dinner was prepared and served, accompanied by the exhaustion of a number of bottles of rare wine. It was over about midnight, and, on the presentation of the bill, the stranger pronounced it all right, and certified it. Requested to pay the money, he said he could not possibly; that he was following the example of the best banks in the city; and that it was impertinent to ask him to do more. The restaurateur soon discovered that his "patron" was a dead-beat, and made the best of the swindle by acknowledging the joke, and ordering an extra half-dozen of champagne.

SOMEWHAT SALOON-TRIESOME.

In these balloon-days, I am reminded of an extraordinary ascension made during the War, in Northern Ohio. The aeronaut had gone up frequently; was a perfect master of his science, and sagacious in his judgments; and had a sensible and sterling quality as to rendering him highly esteemed. He seems to have been blessed, or cursed, with a very pretty wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. As frequently happens, she did not love him in return, or at least not enough to insure her loyalty. She permitted her ardent affections to wander, and those who knew ill-deemed him eager to encourage suspicions. Upon possessing, to believe, too chivalrous to doubt, he continued to repose the fullest faith in his consort, until at last the dreadful conviction was forced upon him. Even then he gave no intimation that he had discovered her guilty secret, though some of his friends were confident he had. He advertised another balloon voyage, and, as the time neared, all was prepared. His wife was in the midst of the crowd, and, just before he stepped into the car, he went to her side, kissed her tenderly, saying that he hoped Heaven would make her happy; that he loved her so much that he would not for a moment stand between her and her peace. His words had such significance that the blood started to her face and the tears to her eyes. Ere she could collect herself he was in the basket, the ropes were cut, and he was shooting through the air.

Days, months, passed, and the popular aeronaut was not heard from; nor were there any tidings of the balloon. It was universally supposed that he had met with a fatal accident; that he had probably gotaway so high that the silken bag had burst, and destroyed his life. More than a year after, fragments of a skeleton, with bits of clothing, were found on the shore of Lake Erie; also, the remains of a gold watch bearing the initials of the aeronaut. The mystery was then solved. He had succeeded with the deliberate intent of leaping from the balloon as a certain elevation; knowing that, by such means, he would escape the suspicion of suicide; and he desperately carried out his desperate determination.

This was an instance of chivalry which it would be difficult to exceed. Romance does not surpass it, nor poetry either. The man who sacrificed himself out of pure love, though for the illicit passion of his wife, never imagined that he was a hero; and yet not in history nor in fiction are greater heroes shown. His was the sacrifice of many martyrs, and the devotion which prompted it was unrecognized because no eloquent pen records their virtues, and no inspired singer sings them.

OPENING OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA.

The opening night (Monday) of the Strakosch opera-troupe at the Academy began the lyric season quite auspiciously. Nilsson was rapturously received, and sang and acted *Violetta*, in the "Traviata," to the entire satisfaction of a crowded and critical audience. The brothers Strakosch have kept their promise to the public, presenting the musical works with new scenery, costumes, and appointments, a full chorus, and a fine orchestra. We have had so many illmounted operas at the Academy that it is a delightful relief to see and hear them rendered as they should be. On the whole, "Traviata" has never been better presented, and the first night made so favorable an impression that the entire season will be suite of success.

It has been predicted that the effect of excitement and stringency would interfere with the prosperity of the Italian opera; but they are not likely to have any influence on the Strakosch troupe. Nilsson is so much a favorite here, so really as well as artistically, that the Academy might be thronged nightly with her persona friends alone.

SALMAGUNDI.

The many men who never pay their debts when they can help it are now giving as excuse for delinquencies that their money is locked up in some of the suspended banking-houses. The financial trouble is a god-send to such fellows, who invariably profit by the calamities of the community.

It is rumored that Charles Nordhoff will soon return to the *Evening Post*, as Parke Godwin, Bryant's lieutenant, finds himself too delicate a health to undergo the editorial functions devolving upon him.

Mary Mapes Dodge's clever juvenile work, "Hans Brinker," the scene laid in Holland, has been translated into Dutch, and the name of the author is printed "Mynheer Dodge." Probably the old Netherlanders could not imagine that a woman could write a book. When Mrs. Dodge told her story, she had never been in Holland, and it is highly creditable to her literary art that she could so correctly depict the people, their dwellings, and country she knew only through reading. She has recently returned from Europe. While there, she traveled in the amphibious Kingdom, and found it a familiar land, made so through her culture and imagination.

Scribner & Co.'s new juvenile magazine, *St. Nicholas*, now in press, begins its career, it is said, with a circulation of 30,000. The publishers have been so deluged with what the young people of this generation have been lisnpering for. Among its contributors are William Cullen Bryant, Edward Everett Hale, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, J. T. Trowbridge, Gail Hamilton, and a number of Boston and New York writers.

The former rivalry between the Arcadian and Lotos Clubs as receivers of distinguished strangers has been completely resumed this season. The Arcadians received Sarini, and the Lotos-Eaters Wilkie Collins. So far the honors are easy. They are now both in quest of some noted novelty. Dr. Livingstone has had an invitation from each for three years past.

One day last week, it is asserted, there were nearly 20,000 arrivals at the different hotels of the city. It is reported that there have never been so many strangers here in September as there were last month. The town was literally packed, and it is little less so at present.

COLSTOUN.

BANK STATEMENT.

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

UNION TRUST CO.

SAVINGS BANK,

Northeast corner Clark and Washington, Chicago, at the close of business Sept. 30, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	
Real Estate First Mortgages on improved city property	$146,599.47
Personal Collaterals	46,927.86
Cash on hand and due from National Banks	197,345.93—$384,873.25
Bonds	$18,611.62
United States Bonds	30,000.00
City Bonds	25,000.00
County Bonds	25,000.00
Banking House	3,500.00
Fixtures	4,750.00
Current Expenses	5,171.00
	$856,546.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$421,000.00
Surplus Fund	12,000.00
Undivided Earnings	11,350.70
Deposits	407,195.39
Due depositors	50,195.39
	$856,546.09

A. T. HAWKINS, President.
C. G. TRUESDALE, Vice Pres't.
A. R. ROSEWATER, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

THEY

THAYER & TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

Have an unusually large and attractive stock of

Superior Furniture,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CORNER STATE & ADAMS-STS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,

(Successors to Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Retail),

328 & 330

West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen.

We will open on MONDAY, Oct. 6, five cases new Dress Goods, bought since the recent break in prices.

Figured and Striped Poplins at 15c, former price 25c.

Figured and Striped Poplins at 12c, former price 20c.

Plain Poplins and Mohairs at 15c, former price 20c.

All Wool Empress Cloths, new shades, 50c.

Cashmere Robes very cheap.

Black Dress Goods, everything new and at low prices.

The largest stock Hosiery and Underwear in the city.

100 doz. Broadway 3-Button Kids, just received, $1.25 per pair; give the same wear as $2 Kids, every lady should try them; Ladies' and Gents' Driving Gloves, a full line; Ladies' Undressed Kids.

Ladies' Ties in endless variety, Bushing, Ruffling, Cuffs and Collars, Notions, Laces, Ribbons, &c., &c., very cheap.

5 Cases Navy Blue Waterproof Cloths and Ladies' Cloths will be opened Monday at popular prices.

Flannels in all makes and colors at way down prices.

Linen Damasks, Napkins, Towels and Toilings, Quilts and Blankets, full line all new, and as cheap as they can be offered elsewhere.

Cloaks and Suits, a full stock, to which we call especial attention.

Cloaks and Dresses made to order. Ladies' Cotton Underwear in great variety.

Our motto is, when we get bargains, to give our customers the advantage, therefore we solicit a look.

BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS.

I am offering for sale a large number of Lots in the West Division, in desirable localities, at very low figures, and on easy terms of payments. Certificates of Deposit issued by any of our Savings or National Banks, will be accepted in part payment. Call and examine plats of property, or send for lists.

W. J. ONAHAN,
112 & 114 Dearborn-st.

Acre Property.

Two f

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail..... $12.00 | Sunday..... $2.50
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Parts of a year at the same rates.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 20 cents per week.
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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-MORROW'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Flirtation."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Joe Murphy. "Maum Dre."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Fanny Malcolm is a Fe." Miscellaneous entertainment.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of John Thompson. "On Hand."

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION—Lake Shore, foot of Adams street.

DR. KARN'S MUSEUM—No. 163 South Clark street, Science and Art.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD THE $500,000 IN the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sent in formation given. J. H. MARTINEZ & CO., 30 Wall st., P. O. Box 4,464, New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, October 5, 1873.

CITY POLITICS.

The people of Chicago at this time have too much practical business before them to give heed to the clamors of office-seekers. Just at this moment the financial stringency has deranged the business of almost every man in Chicago, and especially of the employers of labor. Most of all occupations are just at this time engrossed in learning how to put their private business in such shape as will enable them to go on without interruption. The time has come when retrenchment and economy, both public and private, must be practiced; necessity forces this upon individuals, and it must be adopted in public affairs as well. All wild schemes for lavish expenditure must be abandoned. The taxes for the year have to be paid within the next ten days, and the demand will be felt generally as very severe. Under these circumstances, the people of Chicago will have no sympathy or patience with any party, faction, or combination that proposes to make the Sunday question the main issue in politics. The Saturday question will be altogether more pressing. The question of the day is, Who will undertake to conduct the Government of the City of Chicago for the next two years, with honesty and firmness, at the least cost consistent with safety? The public officers, tried by experience and personal reputation for this duty, can be safely left to administer the Sunday laws and appoint the policemen. It is about time for the Hesing-O'Hare-Know-Nothing combination to disband and take their places on the broad plane of American citizenship. And it would be well, we think, for the Committee of Seventy to enlarge their sphere of action so as to take in a class of citizens who are neither disorderly nor the promoters of disorder, but who have too clear a perception of the needs of the hour to cast their votes upon the narrow issue of a Sunday ordinance.

RESUMPTION IN ENGLAND: 1797-1821.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the *Atlantic Monthly* for May, page 608, appears the following paragraph: "There is for our instruction the experience of Great Britain in resuming specie payment after a lesser depreciation. It tells of contraction and appreciation, and their consequences,—monetary pressure and wide-spread mercantile ruin. At the last the small remaining margin between paper and gold was overcome by beginning payment, in large sums only, in ingots, somewhat raised in value. "An attempt to force specie payment, before contraction had appreciated the notes to par, proved disastrous. But America is such a surprising country that no experience serves her."

This is so contrary to the facts, as recorded by Francis in his History of the Bank of England, we deem it well, if not useful, to correct the error, so far as in our power, especially as it prevails quite extensively in this country, affecting unfavorably the public mind as to resumption.

The Privy Council authorized the Bank of England to suspend paying coin in February, 1797, which authority was confirmed by Parliament, and renewed at various times, until they resumed in 1821.

It is interesting and instructive to trace the striking analogy between suspension in that country and our own. Many illustrations might be given, but few must suffice as specimens of the other. When the bank suspended there were 200 country banks. In 1809 there were 240, besides 50 branches of the Bank. Since there were over 1,000 such institutions, against twice that number in this country, as the result of suspension.

There were the same efforts by individuals to enforce the payment of rents, &c., in gold, but Parliament interposed, as our Supreme Court has done in similar cases. There was the same enormous bank dividends, and the same cry against all attempts at resumption, as is so common with us. Our against Congressional financiers had predecessors in the House of Commons; for it was there affirmed, by a member, in his place, that Government could make currency of tallow candles, or of oyster shells, that the people would take anything the Government would stamp for money; and a resolution, introduced by Mr. Vansittart, was passed, to the effect that "the price of gold had advanced, but that the value of bank-notes had not depreciated." Like utterances were made by men in high positions nearly 300 years before, in the reign of Edward VI., when the coin was so debased as to contain only one-fourth of good silver.

Business went on smoothly for ten or eleven years; but in 1808-'09 there was a severe revulsion, 1811-'12 another, with a third in 1816, after the peace, causing the sudden fall of nearly all kinds of merchandise and other property 40 to 70 per cent, occasioning over 5,000 bankruptcies, "the number of stoppages and compositions being probably in proportion."

All these difficulties, it must be kept in mind, occurred before the first attempt was made to resume, which did not occur until May, 1817, when the bank issued notice that all £1 and £2 notes, dated prior to Jan. 1, 1816, would be redeemed. Two years were granted, which encouraged the Managers so much that in the following October they announced they would redeem all notes dated prior to Jan. 1, 1817, when the bullion brokers took over £5,000,000, sending it to the Continent, so alarming the Directors that on the report of Mr. Peel the House passed a bill in two days restraining the bank from paying the notes altered so."

Nobody was harmed by the effort. In 1817 coin was so abundant that, when a country banker took one thousand guineas to his London banker, "the latter begged as a favor that the gold might not be left, as he had sent so much to the bank, and did not like to trouble the establishment with any more."

No further attempt at resumption was made until early in 1819, when Mr. Peel (afterwards Sir Robert) brought forward the bill, which, with the amendments of subsequent receipts, forms the present Bank Act.

This memorable bill provided for cash payments on what may be termed a sliding scale for two years or less, with the option of paying in full after May, 1820; and making it imperative to do so in May, 1823.

Sir Robert Peel, the father of Mr. Peel, presented a petition of the merchants of London, protesting against the passage of the bill, affirming that "with the best judges on so important a point, the Earnest saying also that "if the head and heart of his relative were in their right places, and that though he had deviated from the path of propriety in this instance, he would soon be restored to it."

The bank commenced paying sovereigns on the 1st May, 1821, and Francis remarks: "It is a curious fact that, a few weeks before, a writer, who possessed considerable weight with the public, confidently affirmed that the carrying out of the measure which pre-sacrificed the bank to pay the bullion at mint prices" on the 1st May, 1822, would be attended with most unfortunate circumstances to the country. His assertion, for the fulfillment of which he offered to stake the life, had not long been made known, when the bank came forward, begging that they might be permitted to anticipate by a year the term fixed on for their payment in coin."

Accordingly the bank resumed in full in May, 1821, two years before the act of Parliament required, and there is no record of *pressure or mismanagement or disaster of any kind* until four years and a half had passed, when the terrible convulsion of 1825 culminated in the ruin of hundreds during the last months of that year. Some idea of the wild speculations of that period may be gathered from the fact that 28 one year 622 companies were chartered, with a nominal capital of £441,000,000 sterling, for almost all conceivable purposes. Generally, only 10 per cent was paid in, the advance on which was from six to twenty-fold. The folly of the proposals, magnitude of the schemes, and giants of speculation had their parallel, only a little over one hundred years before, in Blount's "South Sea Bubble," and Law's "Mississippi Scheme."

A full report of the chief financial events of England for the time under review will be found in the works above named (pages 121-210), from which it appears there was a terrible crisis six years *before*, and another nearly four years *after*, resumption; but nothing whatever is said of its causing the "monetary pressure and wide-spread mercantile ruin" named in the above quotation from the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The history of these times shows conclusively the great peril of suspension and safety of resumption. In eight years (1808-'16) there were three or four financial and commercial convulsions; and how many panics have we had within a similar period since the close of the war in 1865? We have been sitting on a volcano. The rumbling has been several times heard and the smoke seen, and recently an awful eruption took place, overwhelming very many.

"This memorable bill provided that, from the 1st of February to the 1st of October, the bank shall deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, not less than sixty ounces, in exchange for bank-notes, at £4 1s per ounce. From the 1st of October, 1820, to the 1st of October, 1822, the same plan to be adopted; but the gold to be at the rate of £3 19s 6d per ounce. From the 1st of May, 1821, to the 1st of May, 1823, the mint price of gold of £3 17s 10½d per ounce to be the rate, with the adoption of the same plan; and from the 1st of May, 1823, the notes to be paid in the gold coin of the Empire, if required. Between the 1st of February and the 1st of October, 1820, the banks were empowered to deliver gold at any rate between £4 1s 6d and £3 19s 6d per ounce; and from the 1st of October, 1820, to May 1, 1821, they were also allowed to do the same at any rate between £3 19s 6d and £3 17s 10½d, in ingots or bars of gold weighing sixty ounces. They were specially also, the option of paying in specie or bar after the 1st of May, 1823.

REMARKS.

To make the language of Peel's bill intelligible to American readers, it is proper to remark that the plan adopted was equivalent to our Government declaring that on and after January, 1874, and until January, 1875, it will redeem its greenbacks in gold at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar; and from January, 1875, to January, 1876, at the rate of 95 cents, and on the 1st of January, 1878, at par. The plan was first suggested by David Ricardo, the economist, and was adopted by Mr. Peel. It was perhaps the best thing that could have been done under the circumstances. It assumed that the existing depreciation of the currency should be taken as the starting point for both the Government and private individuals to settle their past debts; that one year later there should be an advance of one-tenth in the value of the currency, and that three years later there should be an advance of the remaining tenth, *i. e.*, to par. Our correspondent is correct in saying that the bank anticipated complete resumption by two years.

He is also correct in saying, in opposition to the *Atlantic Monthly*, that the panic of 1825-6 had no connection whatever with the resumption of specie payments. The panic of 1825-6 is known to the world in connection with the "Bubble Companies." England had broken out into an eruption of joint-stock companies for the sale of milk, muffins, chops, cheese, fish, vegetables, and what not. Money poured in from all quarters, to be invested in these crazy adventures. Of course, such business could not be conducted with economy on the joint-stock plan. A greengrocer may make money by close economy and sound judgment in the purchase and sale of cabbages, but a joint-stock company never. All the money put into the "Bubble Companies" was lost, as a matter of course. Alongside with them were a lot of equally visionary schemes to colonize and trade with South America. Immense sums of money were invested in joint-stock enterprises of this sort. The climax was reached when a company was organized to supply the natives on the Rio de la Plata with butter. Milk-maids and shrubs were sent out to Buenos Ayres in great abundance, and the butter business started with the finest prospect of success, until it was discovered that the natives didn't want butter, they preferred turtle's eggs. Then the butter company failed and the panic set in. All the other Bubble Companies went down. There was an enormous loss of capital, but this loss had really occurred before the panic came. The resumption of specie payments had no more to do with it than the tides in the planet Saturn.

THE LONDON PANIC OF 1866.

The *Nation* is mistaken in saying that the London panic of 1866 was stopped by the authority granted by the Government to the Bank of England to increase its issues of notes beyond the £70,000,000 limit. Its point of fact, the panic was checked, but not stopped. On the second day after the announcement was made, it broke out again, and raged as violently as before. Those who claim that the panic should have been doctored, as the *Nation* contends that all panics should be, "by remedies addressed to the imagination," alleged afterward that the reason why the panic did not really stop when the imaginations of men had been so doctored, was that the bank did not avail itself of the authority granted to it. The reason why the bank did not do so was that the notes wouldn't stay out, and if the bank had increased its issue materially it would have been obliged to suspend specie payments. A history of the London panic of 1866 is embraced in Mr. Patterson's "Science of Finance." Mr. Patterson, by the way, agrees with the *Nation* in the view that panics are wholly imaginative, as opposed to those who contend that they are economical disorders. The former hold, in substance, that it is only want of confidence, while the latter maintain that it is want of capital. We hazard the opinion that there can be no such thing as a financial crisis where the want of confidence is not well founded. A Wall street flurry or a stock panic may come at any time; it will not extend much beyond the ourb-stone. But a genuine financial crisis must have for its foundation the fact that there is not so much productive property in the country as people have generally supposed—not so much as they fancied when they built their superstructure of credit upon it.

Another corruption has broken out in New York, this time in the State Senate. Isaac V. Baker, Jr., who represents the Twelfth District, is the victim. J. R. Sinnit, the Republican member of Congress from the district, has produced an affidavit signed by George U. Brunnell, Clerk of the Senate Railroad Committee, in which the latter affirms that Baker confessed to him he had made $40,000 through his single term in the Senate, and that he was ready to expend that amount to secure his re-election.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGES.

Messrs. Rosenthal & Peters, of this city, have filed a printed brief and argument in the Supreme Court in the case of Nellie Port, taken on appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County. The argument is not only interesting so far as it relates to this particular case, but from the thorough research it makes in a historical way through the legal, scriptural, and ecclesiastical doctrines pertaining to marriage. Nellie Port claims to be the widow of Silas W. Port, who died intestate in March, 1872, leaving no children, but left a mother, brothers, and sisters surviving him. It is admitted that Nellie and Silas lived together for three years and up to the time of his death, and that no ceremony was ever had as provided by the Statute of Illinois. The claim of marriage rests, 1. That a marriage in accordance with the common law is valid and binding in Illinois. 2. That this was a marriage in accordance with common law. The testimony in support of the latter point was: 1. Proof of a promise to marry in the future, followed by cohabitation. 2. Proof of reputation and habit as married persons. 3. Proofs of admissions by both parties as to their being married, and of their conduct sustaining that relation.

It is claimed that the statutes of Illinois, in prescribing certain formalities, such as procuring a license, &c., and providing penalties for any officers uniting persons without the statute requirements, does not invalidate the irregular marriage, of itself. This leaves common-law marriages valid in this State. The argument, then, is addressed to the question, What is a valid marriage at common law? Marriage itself is defined to be "the civil status of one man and one woman united in law for life, under the obligation to discharge to each other and the community those duties which the community by its laws holds incumbent on persons whose association is founded on the distinction of sex." Marriage is founded on an agreement or contract: When this contract is executed in a valid marriage, the contract is merged into the higher nature of the status, and, in truth, no longer exists, but the parties are governed by the law of husband and wife. When the status of marriage is created, neither of the parties by word or act can dissolve it; this can only be done by a decree of divorce. Once married, the State regulates the relation. In a state of nature, the man takes the woman to his house for the purpose of cohabitation, and that is marriage. No ceremonies exist among uncivilized peoples. Prof. Hadley in his introduction to Roman Law, states that among the Romans no special ceremony was required to establish the relation. It was enough if the man and the woman, to whose union there was no legal impediment, lived together as husband and wife, giving themselves out as such. Prior to the time of Pope Innocent III. there was no such thing as a solemnization of a marriage among Christians. "The man came to the house which the woman inhabits, and, in the presence of her friends and relations, took the woman to his own house; and this was all the ceremony." Amid the manifold ritual provisions of the Jews for various offices and transactions of life, there is no ceremony prescribed for the celebration of marriage. Whenever a marriage has been shown or proved by any circumstances, the law always raises a presumption in favor of its legality.

The basis of the matrimonial law of Europe is the canon law, and to show what that canon law was, there is an extract from a decree of Pope Gregory IX. which declares: "He who has pledged his faith to M. a woman, that he would marry her, and *copula carnalis* has followed it, although he may marry another in the face of the Church, and have carnal knowledge of her, shall be held to return to the first, because, although the first matrimony appears only to be presumptive, still against presumption of the kind evidence is not to be admitted. From this it follows that the marriage is considered neither true nor valid (which has followed after." The Council of Trent, in its efforts to reform marriage, time recognized those which took place clandestinely, and which were afterwards sought to be avoided:

Although it is not to be doubted that *clandestine* marriages, entered into with the free consent of the contracting parties, are binding and true marriages, so long as the Church has not declared them invalid; and therefore that those are rightfully to be damned—as the Holy Synod has already accursed with an anathema those who deny such marriages to be true and binding. Nevertheless, the Lords the Church have always detested and forbidden them for reasons the most proper. But as the Holy Synod experienced that even those prohibitions are of no avail on account of the disobedience of men's mind, and as gravely considering the grave sins which originate from the same clandestine marriages, especially the sins of those who persistently remain in a state of separation by deserting their former wives, with whom they have clandestinely entered into marriage, and by contracting marriage publicly with another, thus living in perpetual adultery—which evil the Church, which does not judge upon hidden things, cannot remove, unless some efficacious remedy be applied; therefore the Holy Synod ordains that in the future before marriage be contracted it should be three times publicly proclaimed, etc.

By this it was for the first time made obligatory to have the marriage in the presence of a priest, and yet it declared the validity of all past marriages without any sacerdotal interposition. The authority of the Council of Trent was never recognized in England,—the law in that country remaining as before in Europe. The House of Lords decided that, when a man shot himself the instant after he declared the woman his wife, such was a valid marriage. The intervention of a clergyman as essential to marriage has been held to be unnecessary at the common law by the courts of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio, Tennessee, Alabama, New Hampshire, Maryland, South Carolina, California, and Louisiana. From this it is argued that a marriage at common law, as adopted in this country, is valid when the consent of both parties is shown, present, or where the promise to marry in the future is followed by cohabitation. The doctrine that marriage will be presumed from habit and repute, and from the admissions and declarations of the parties, is elaborately presented. A married woman who ran away with another man, and lived with the latter during the life and after the death of her husband, was held by the British House of Lords to have contracted a second marriage as soon as she was legally entitled to do so; and it is stated that Robert Dale Owen, in his autobiography, prides himself upon having the women in this case as one of his ancestors. The American cases are voluminous upon this point, the Court holding that the presumption of marriage between parties living as such, and holding themselves out to the public as married, is not to be overcome, except by the strongest testimony that they were not married. Even when the women, ignorant of the law, and believing a particular ceremony necessary to the validity of the marriage, had even on oath denied that they were married, the Courts have held the marriages legal, and that, when legal, the declarations of neither party can disturb the relation. From all this it is claimed that a marriage at common law is perfectly valid in this State; that it is sufficient, to establish a marriage at common law, that there was a promise to marry in the future; that there was a mutual consent to such future marriage, and that it was followed by cohabitation; and that, when the parties thus living together hold themselves out to the public as married, admit and declare the relation, and live in all respects as if they were married, the law will presume in favor of morality, and hold that there was a marriage at common law, until the same is disproved by evidence showing such never to have existed.

EXTRAVAGANT MINISTERS' WIVES.

The domestic infelicities of the Rev. Alfred Wiswall, Rector of St. John's Church, New York City, have at last found their way into the public prints, through statements and counter-statements made to the Vestry by the Rector and his wife. The Rector's statement is a curious document, and develops some facts which should stand as a warning to other clergymen who have not yet entered the hymeneal state. It appears from this statement that Mr. and Mrs. Wiswall were married in 1863. Mrs. Wiswall's father had died in 1862, bequeathing to her certain property, consisting of Illinois Central bonds and real estate in New York and Illinois, the whole amounting to $58,685. The division of the estate took place in 1865, and from that time to 1868, Mrs. Wiswall managed her own property. Previous to the marriage, she sold the railroad bonds, and with the proceeds paid her board and current expenses. From the date of the marriage to the date of the division of the property, they supported themselves on Mr. Wiswall's salary of $2,000 per annum, and upon a loan of $3,500 raised upon the undivided fourth of the city property. Had they been content to live in this manner all might have gone well; but, when Mrs. Wiswall received her property, she converted $14,000 of it, loaned on bond and mortgage, into cash, and bought a handsome house and lot, which they afterwards occupied. This was the beginning of misfortunes. The extravagant Mrs. Wiswall, contrary to Mr. Wiswall's judgment, furnished the house at a cost of $6,000, which was obtained by the sale of a part of the Illinois lands. Mrs. Wiswall's taste grew more and more extravagant. A $2,000 equipage was the next extravagance. Expensive jewelry next followed, and the thousand and one articles of bijouterie and virtu necessary to an expensive woman's happiness began to pour in, while the worthy shepherd grumbled more and more, and groaned in spirit to be behold the vanities of the world littering up the family mansion. At last the inevitable result came. The bottom of the purse was reached. The New York real estate and the Illinois lands were swallowed up, and the handsome house and contents were covered with mortgages amounting to $17,000, and no money forthcoming to meet them. One can imagine the interviews which must have place in the handsome house between the shepherd and his wife, and how the breach between them gradually widened. Then Mrs. Wiswall got jealous of a lady in the church, who was one of its active members, apparently without any cause, and this threw a new brand of discord on the family hearth. At last they separated. In contrast with Mrs. Wiswall's extravagance, Mr. Wiswall makes the following statement:

I would further state that I have always devoted my entire salary to the support of my family, and that my personal expenses during the whole ten years have not averaged or exceeded $800 per annum; that at present I receive a salary of $2,000 per annum; that I pay the rent of a house occupied by Mrs. Wiswall in Twenty-fourth street, $900 per annum; a servant for Mrs. Wiswall, $120 per annum; and allow Mrs. Wiswall $2.50 a day, or $912.50 per annum, amounting in all to $1,932.50, which leaves me per annum $67.50. I am also allowed by your body $600 per annum for room rent. Of the sum I expend for that purpose $420, leaving a balance of $180, which, together with the $67.50, amounts to $247.50, which is the amount I am obliged to expend upon for the necessaries of life.

Such is the substance of this unfortunate affair. Time was when the minister's wife shared the minister's labors and helped to make the salary go as far as possible; but the extravagant demands of fashion have gradually crept even into the church. Undoubtedly Mrs. Wiswall was unhappy so long as she could not keep up a standard style proportionate to that of the parishioners. Her bonnet must be as nice, her jewelry as elegant, her equipage as showy. Her husband's means consisted in his salary. He could not afford to give her these things. She had money, why should she not spend it? Her lawyers, her agents, and her brokers were of the same opinion, for they had sharp eyes on commissions. Their united effort to spend it was entirely successful, for it does not take very long to spend $50,000. But was the game worth the candle? Mrs. Wiswall had a brief day of fuss and show, and now is dependent upon the small sum which the minister can save from his small salary for her maintenance. Their domestic infelicities have become public property. The family is broken up. It is a bad piece of business all round. The moral to all unmarried clergyman is to look before they jump, and not marry wealthy wives under the impression that that secures independence. It is a dangerous undertaking even outside of the pulpit, but for the minister it is doubly dangerous. Thousand-dollar ministers should beware of fifty-thousand-dollar wives.

The New York *World* has recently been publishing a series of interviews, purporting to have taken place between one of its European correspondents and various statesmen and members of royal families, which were sensational and untrue upon their very face. Among them was one with Prince Bismarck, in which he was made to declare himself an Atheist. The publication of the letter, which was copied far and wide, accompanied by severe comments, aroused the indignation of many Germans in this country, who knew that the interview was made out of whole cloth. One of them, Prof. Bendan, of New York, wrote to Prince Bismarck concerning the matter, and received the following reply:

DR. BENDAN: I received your communication with many thanks. So many falsehoods are told on my account that I am not astonished at this barefaced invention. I do not know if there are people stupid enough to believe such things, but one thing is certain—I never had with any one a conversation of an import similar to that to which you refer. There can consequently not even be a misunderstanding alleged as a pretext for that falsehood (*Lüge*—lie), that it strikes me that the phrase "To crush Rome in order to crush Christianity," very plainly shows the source and purpose of that calumny.

That my convictions and my belief are the opposite of what that fable puts in my mouth, no man in Germany doubts, and also in America people will say that if one were so God-forsaken (*gottverlassen*) as to think so, he would hardly be fool enough thus to talk.

V. BISMARCK.

Referring to this pathblank denial, the New York *World* says: "It is just that our readers should be informed of the fact, and that our sincere apologies should be at once offered to the German Chancellor, for we credit his disavowal without reserve. It is needless to add that the correspondent whom we erred in trusting will not have a second opportunity to mislead us." That the *World* should have been deceived at all by the silly stuff which this correspondent has been sending for the past six months, displays a degree of gullibility which is very remarkable in the managers of a metropolitan newspaper.

The General Land-Office at Washington has recognized the fact that Michigan is entitled to about 50,000 acres more of school lands. The deficiency grew out of the fact that, under the original grant, the State was to receive one full section of land for each full town of thirty-six sections. Section 16 in every surveyed town was designated as the school section. As there were a great many fractional towns in the State, owing to the numerous inland lakes and the water boundaries of the State, it very frequently happened that the school section was fractional also. The Commissioner of the State Land-Office, having lately made accurate computations of all these towns and sections, discovered that the deficiency in "Section 16" was greater in proportion than the deficiency in the towns, and that the State was still entitled to 50,000 acres, which have now been granted it. This will add to the State Primary School Fund about $200,000. The land will be divided as follows: Detroit, 6,000 acres; Ionia and Traverse City, 12,000 acres; Lake Superior District, 26,000 acres; and East Saginaw, 5,000 acres.

It has often been remarked that "history repeats itself," and the experiences of the panic which seems to have almost passed away, finds close parallels in the history of former periods of financial excitement and commercial depression. But it may not have occurred to many of our readers that it possesses many features in common with the epizootic visitation of last year. It originated in the same place, swept in the same direction (westward), has caused a tremendous run (at the banks instead of the nose), has brought out the mules in force, paralyzed business here, for the nonce, and shut up Milwaukee as tight as an oyster. In all these respects, and several others that might be noted, there is almost an absolute identity of effects, proceeding from what would appear to be widely different causes. If only the effects of the second disappear as speedily as those of the first visitation, we shall have much to be thankful for.

Some English statisticians have recently been making some interesting investigations with regard to the cost of war in that country. Twenty years before the Crimean war, the military and naval expenditure of the country was ten millions. In 1854, the year before the war, it had risen to sixteen millions. Since the termination of that war, it has averaged more than twenty-six millions per annum. The amount, including interest, which is paid to maintain the army and navy exceeds the total value of the coal produced in the United Kingdom. The annual war expenditure for present and past operations far exceeds the total deposits of the industrial and economic classes invested in all the savings banks, while the expense of keeping up the army and navy last year was only £4,000,000 less than the value of the entire importations of wheat, barley, oats, maize, and flour for the same time, which amounted to £30,000,000.

A Government scandal has arisen in England, growing out of the fact that the Government has overdrawn the account of the Court of Chancery at the Bank of England to the extent of £600, rendering it necessary for that establishment to apprise them of the fact. The London *Times* grows indignant over the fact that the Government was thus caught napping, and thunders away as follows: "The carelessness indicated is such as would be considered altogether inexcusable in any city counting-house, and a still worse feature consists in the recklessness of management and the deficiency of official loyalty which upon the private notice of such a lapse having been 'received' by the Government could lead to the folly of its being at once proclaimed, and thus inevitably made a matter of public comment."

The Tichborne claimant has written a letter to one of the English papers protesting against the decision of the Judges barring him from attending public meetings. He claims that this action will have the effect of stopping the funds supplied to him for carrying on his defense. The London *Advertiser* understands that he has already sustained a loss of over £3,500, promised him from his appearance at cricket matches. Most of the English papers, however, are rejoicing at the decision, as it may bar him from bringing forward the remainder of his witnesses, and thus end the tedious trial some time within the present century. The English people are beginning to tire of their Claimant, who is fast growing to be a public nuisance, of the George Francis Train stamp.

The curious fact has been developed in England that, while one-eighth of the people of that country are members of friendly societies (such as Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, and other organizations established for mutual financial benefit), more than one-half of these societies are insolvent. In the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows alone there is a deficit of a million pounds sterling. Bad rules, lax management, and extravagant expenditure have been at the bottom of these evils; and, in view of their increase, a strong movement has been set on foot to establish a Government Friendly Society, of the stability of which there can be no question, and in the management of which there can be no misappropriation of funds.

Another pretender has just gone the way all pretenders travel sooner or later. He was an old man of 80, known to his friends by the title of the Prince of Crouy-Chanel, in Hungary, and as a claimant to the throne of that country. This title he inherited from his father, one of the emigrant noblesse, who fled before the Reign of Terror. The royal claim he affected to derive by direct descent from Arpad, the last native King of Hungary. After the Restoration, he was in Louis XVIII.'s service. He was also concerned in the Greek Revolution and Louis Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt on Strasbourg, and at one time received the order of St. Gregory from the Pope.

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Bonnet of the Period—An Anomalous and Monstrous Structure.

Singular Features of Head-Garniture.

More About Beautiful Feathers—Remarkable Specimens of Capital Adornment.

Blondes Depreciating—Brunettes Rising in the Market of Fashion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2, 1873.

For the last week, your correspondent has been engaged in trying to solve this problem: How much and how many materials does it take to construct the

COMIC OR COMING BONNET?

(Like the conundrum of Life, I've given it up.) They look as if they weighed tons, and, when it is cold enough to wear them, it would surprise nobody to have the fashion of pages revived, and to see little knee-breeched boys trotting about with their mistress' bonnet on a velvet cushion, while the ladies themselves wore a comfortable hood, or its equivalent. That any head should actually be able to support these monstrous structures, appears almost incredible. They are towers, and cathedrals, and mosques, and palaces, in velvet, and silk, and feathers, and flowers; they are, in fact, all sorts of examples of millinery-architecture. It seems as if trade were determined to put it out of reach to manufacture head-gear domestically, the styles are so complicated. And, while the form is so mysterious, the price is enormous; so that the scant of purse will have either to go without, or ruin themselves by the purchase of a so-called "simple" hat at $30 or $40.

At two large exhibitions of hats, last week, there were no hats at less than $30, and from that they ascended the scale to figures which the average mind is pained to contemplate in connection with this subject. Such conglomerates as there were! Flesh-pink with grape-blue; violet and ultrafine; lemon and sage-green; straw and cinnamon-brown, up only a suggestion of the curious combinations of colors. Everything has velvet as the basis, and an ostrich-feather for an accompaniment, no matter what else there is.

TIES

promises to be quite widely worn, and can be had in many of the new invisible shades, as well as the traditional black and gray. The rims of felt-hats are usually covered with wide, flat bindings of velvet of the same color, and are so completely imbedded in loops, and bows, and scarfs of velvet, that you can hardly see that the ground-work is felt. Most of them have conical crowns of medium height, while a few stretch themselves airily upward over the apex, and waves about with miraculous limberness over the back hair. They are very queer sometimes, and often not at all pretty.

There is one positively attractive and presumably-becoming form of felt-hat which is quite low and broad in the crown, and has a two-inch brim, rolling up on the sides, slightly in front, and turned and curved entirely inward concavely to the outside of the crown. The rim has an inch-wide flat binding of velvet; and, under the rim, extending all round, is a pretty rouleau of velvet and silk. This seems like an extended face-trimming, and the tiny bunch of bright flowers that fall from it behind on the left side only, adds to the impression. Almost all the bonnets and hats have a bow or bunch of flowers, or a single rose, dropping over the back hair from under the edge at the left of the back, which has much the appearance of the face-trimming having been put in the wrong place by mistake. It is rather coquettish on young heads, but seems somewhat out of taste on old ones. The face-trimmings of feathers are very soft and becoming, and are just like the flat feather trimmings of a year ago, only rather narrower, and generally shaded.

AN ODD FEATURE

of the new head-coverings is the position they are expected to hold. Most of them attain an angle of 45 degrees from the bridge of the nose, and rather more from the nape of the neck. What keeps them in place is pure divination by the uninitiated. Faint suggestions of hair-pins, straightened crimping-pins, tin-tacks, glue, and other agents and instruments, float in the air; but something newer and more original than these undoubtedly solves the mystery. Hats worn in this way must be wondrously uncomfortable, and every time I see one, I feel impelled to stop and ask how she endures it. "Forbelow," is much too fond of ease to inconvenience herself by following Fashion, though she does her best to aid others in that direction.

ABOUT FEATHERS

I believe I have already "gushed" a good deal this season; but their beauty prompts one more burst of rapture. The long pinnes were never finer in quality, more gracefully curled, or more delicately tinted. Indeed, their coloring is an artistic triumph. If you were told that every filament was separately touched with a camel's hair brush, it would be too great a tax on credulity. They have often four or five shades, blending so softly from dark at the stem to almost white at the tip, that it is difficult to say where each shade begins. Of course, they are dear,—did you ever see any particularly fine thing that was cheap? For $5 or $6 you can get a short and meagre plume, such as you do not really want, but such as you feel that you must be content with. For $10 to $20 you can buy the finest and most durable of long plumes. The most exquisite tips range between $3 and $6 a piece; and very very respectable specimens, not very large, but soft, are from $1.50 to $3. Cock's feathers, heron's feathers, wings, pompons, come in new colors, and at rates from 50 cents to $5. They are seldom used alone, but generally in connection with flowers or ostrich-feathers. The graceful willow-plumes are only ostrich-plumes with the long filament crimped, and sometimes the filaments are tied to the ends of another feather to make them longer. When this is done, they are likely to fall off, as naturally the fastening is insecure; and it is this which gives willow-plumes so bad a reputation for wear.

TWO OR THREE BONNETS

must be described, just to show how overloaded they are. One is of rich, winy-purple velvet. Across the carded-front rises a scarf of chevaux-de-fries of jet, the ends of which are concealed by bows of velvet, lace, etc., on the outside. The smoothly-covered crown is surmounted by a jet ornament simulating a comb-top, from which falls a long veil of Chantilly lace, that is caught into soft folds, on the lower part of the crown, by a beautiful vine of grapes and leaves. On the right side of the crown, a long ostrich-feather mysteriously appears, and falls gracefully over the rest of the trimming, while a single frost-touched rose peers out low on the left. The strings of this achievement in millinery are ribbon to match the velvet in color, two-and-a-half inches wide, with Chantilly strings over.

Another frame is covered with black velvet finished with flesh-pink silk. The bows, ends, and the coronet-front are lined with pink, and the ribbons are of the new double-faced description—pink and black. The face-trimming is a band of shaded pink ostrich; and, on the outside, a long shaded plume is twisted across the crown from right to left. An exquisite barbe of wide Chantilly is tied and pinned to the left, by a tiny half-opened fan of steel.

A singular and very ugly bonnet is of bronze-green velvet and pale common silk. Over the crown the velvet is slightly frilled, which makes it look soft and comfortable. Around the crown is twisted a heavy braid of the velvet and silk. The coronet is covered with silk full enough to give a puffy appearance. Double-faced ribbons in innumerable loops and ends, a scarf of black lace drawn through a steel buckle, and a shaded willow plume, ornament the outside. A finger-large roll of velvet is the only inside trimming.

CAP-CROWNED BONNETS

are among the few positive novelties. They resemble the high Norman muslin caps worn by children in the summer, more than anything else I think of now. They are not so high as to look unsightly, are made of black velvet over soft linenet, have gathered edges lined with pale-tinted silk, that ruffle round the face in a picturesque and becoming manner. Outside, they are much more simply bedecked than any other style of head-garniture, and, therefore, are very attractive.

A single plume of some sort, with perhaps a trifling ornament of steel or jet, is all these hats require.

ONES AND ENDS.

The dagger and the aciotor are the favorite shapes in steel, and the arrow and square buckle in jet ornaments.

Wreaths of autumn-leaves, rich-tinted berries, small oak, frost-touched vines, and blighted ivy grapes and scarlet berries are the popular floral decorations for bonnets and hats,—roses being almost the only blossoms used.

Pearl aigrettes, buckles, etc., are not much liked, and, indeed, are not well-adapted to winter-colors and materials.

Fur straw-hats, which usually appear in black and brown at this season, can be found anywhere. Trades-people of all kinds seem determined to ship autumn, our most beautiful season, and compel people to throw aside muslin to put on velvet. This may be an act of posterity, for everybody is feeling panicly poor in this region just at present.

The blonde market is evidently much depreciated; for the new styles in gowns and headgear, in colors and stuffs, are especially and particularly adapted to brunettes. The dark seals is rising rapidly in the hands of the blind goddess.

Fine guipure-lace will be used on hats this season, as well as old-fashioned Brussels, Chantilly, and English thread.

Gros d'Orient, a soft twilled silk, is taking the place of turquoise silk for trimming, but the change is a mere caprice; the older favorite having lost none of its desirableness by testing.

Bonnet-strings are generally of three-inch-wide gros-grain ribbon; which carries us back a decade.

As bonnets and hats and their trimmings droop so low behind, it is probable that the Elizabethan ruffs will soon degenerate into mere ruffles, a change in their width being already perceptible.

FURBELOW.

LITERATURE.

The Horse.

THE PERFECT HORSE; How to Know Him; How Bred Him; To Train Him; To Shoe Him, and to Drive Him. By WILLIAM H. H. MURRAY, with an Introduction by the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER; and a Treatise on Agriculture and the Horse, by the Hon. GEORGE H. LOANES. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: W. B. Keene, Cooke & Co.

This is not a stud-book, nor a treatise for a veterinary surgeon; but it is just such a work as all men who want to buy a horse, and to know how to train and to use him, should carefully consult. Written by a gentleman of careful observation, of cultivated taste, and sharp, shrewd sense, and whose profession as a religious teacher has taught him to make his principles and his facts readily understood by the people, the work, as might be expected, is one of great practical value to the public. Every gentleman who wishes to purchase a pair of carriage horses, or even one for a buggy, may, with a few hours' careful reading, save ten times the cost of the book in making his purchase. It gives places, with pedigree, of some of the finest horses in the country, and almost makes one envious of those who have the wealth and the le

RELIGIOUS.

The Orthodox and Reformed Jews of Chicago.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions.

To-Day's Services at the Kingsbury Music Hall.

Ministerial Association---Designation Services---The Religious Press.

The Churches To-Day---Calendar for the Week.

There are about 4,500 Jews in Chicago. Religiously considered they are not a unit, as is generally supposed, but divided in two classes, known as the Orthodox and the Reformed. The former have two and the latter four congregations in the city, in all of which regular services are held. In addition to these, there are other congregations that convene only occasionally. Respecting the belief of these two classes, it may be stated that the Orthodox adhere to the original obligations, believing in the Old Testament and the Talmud. They chat chey are to do all that is commanded in both the Pentateuch and Talmud. They believe both volumes are inspired, the first directly, as given to Moses, and the second equally so, as given in the same and other sources, and handed down through the judges, kings, prophets, etc., to the great Sanhedrim, by whom it was compiled. This class is found largely in Europe, and in Russia and Poland. There are but few of them in America.

The Reformed Jew believes in God, but claims the right of discrimination, and is therefore by far the most liberal. Their views are less liberal and more in accordance with the spirit of the age. While, therefore, they accept the Ten Commandments, they do not believe the Jews will return, necessarily, to Palestine. Neither do they expect a personal Messiah, although they believe there will be a glorious Millennium, when the Orthodox Jew keeps his fall on "inneeting," the Reformed takes his on. The Orthodox services are conducted in the Hebrew language almost exclusively, while that of the Reformed is in the language of the people. The Orthodox church surroundings are in the Oriental part, plain, antique, and as Oriental as it is possible to make them; that of the Reformed is more modern, in fact, much like the Christian. The ministers who officiate in the Reformed churches are known as rabbis. They are the Rev. Dr. Kohler, of the Sinai congregation, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street; the Rev. Dr. Bernstein, of the Anshe Emeth congregation, on the corner of Jackson and Aberdeen streets; the Rev. Dr. Machal, of the Anshe Maarivh congregation, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court; and Mr. Messing, of the Bnai Sholem congregation, on Wabash avenue, near Harrison street.

The Orthodox congregations are known as synagogues in connection with about all the Reformed denominations, as churches. The Hebrew name for this body is known by the name of "The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest." Its headquarters are in Chicago, where it has an elegantly-furnished room on every day except the Sabbath, at which time a lady will qualified for all her duties, in Room 46 McCormick Block, on the southeast corner of Dearborn and Lake streets. Last year the Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest raised for the cause of Christ among the heathen in foreign lands $20,000, $25,000 of which is called for from the Woman's Board in the Northwest. In order to accomplish this great work, and to increase the means of the general fund, the Chicago department has recently employed the services of Mrs. Sarah J. Rhea, who was for nine years a missionary in Persia, and who is said to be remarkably well qualified for her work. She will visit the churches throughout the Northwest, organizing auxiliary societies, and thus securing and otherwise co-operating with those already organized. The outlook for this society is already very promising. It will not be very long, it is hoped, until every good lady in the Northwest will be enrolled under its banner. The parent Society publishes a neat monthly magazine, entitled *Woman's Work for Women*, fifteen pages of which are edited by the Chicago department. A board meeting of the society in the city are held every Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the office above designated, to which all ladies interested are cordially invited.

SERVICES AT THE MUSIC HALL.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, of the eminent Boston Tribune, will commence his series of sermons in this city this morning, at the new Music Hall on Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. His subject in this city will be, "The Open Doors and the Fathers." In the evening he will deliver a discourse upon, "The Chivalry of the Middle Ages and the Nineteenth Century." Mr. Alger's great reputation, both as a clergyman and a scholar, has preceded him, and he will have a large audience to greet him and to hear him. In this connection, we reproduce the following from the New York Graphic: "W. R. Alger has barely finished the life of Edwin Forrest, the Tragedian. The work will be published in a few days, and Mr. Alger is at present engaged in lecturing on his subject. He has spent most of the winter in lecturing on his favorite themes in different parts of the country. His last lecture will be given in Chicago this fall, and will be entitled 'Future of Humanity, a Lecture Strongly Religious, Yet Full of Ambition, and Striking Beauty, Which Will Please All the City Fast Winter. Mr. Alger is a fine, original, finished orator, with a voice remarkable for its distinctness, sweetness of tone, and flexibility, rather than for its power. He speaks slowly with none of the rush and vehemence and vivacity of our popular orators, and some of our popular lecturers, but more slowly for the thoughts he utters, or the thoughts of others, marshaling in his mind the rarest beauties and the green fields of literature, so all may admire before fortunate fellows who have found any-thing more than he does and complicated with the prestige of his name, an important element in a critical and dis-

Birds.

Containing a Complete of Living and Known on the Continent and United States, Steel and Upward of Sixty Colored Surfaces. Salem: Naturalists' Agency, McClurg & Co.

e and comprehensive scientific description nor gives the popular n birds, with descrip- racter, readily under- ners are. Ornithology is a table study, alike to tastic leads them e and listen with s of the robin us warblers of the r, whose friends most has arranged his work ms within the compre- intelligently pursue the action in observing the nd careful comparison, find both the generic any bird whose habits the work is a most val- r popular scientific lit-

M. D., F. R. S., Pal- Physicians, London and

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H. Knapp. Philadelphia:

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n of Blood.

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a paper read before sthe , recommends the use of e: After a full meal, ressed; for the corpulent mates, and especially for eat freely, or drink milk t suspended animation; e of peace, take too much waste proceeding in the others, marshaling in the promoting evaporation prevents in a degree the , as of 200 great heat,

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1873.

RELIGIOUS.

The Orthodox and Reformed Jews of Chicago.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions.

To-Day's Services at the Kingsbury Music Hall.

Ministerial Association---Designation Services---The Religious Press.

The Churches To-Day---Calendar for the Week.

There are about 4,500 Jews in Chicago. Religiously considered they are not a unit, as is generally supposed, but divided in two classes, known as the Orthodox and the Reformed. The former have two and the latter four congregations in the city, in all of which regular services are held. In addition to these, there are other congregations that convene only occasionally. Respecting the belief of these two classes, it may be stated that the Orthodox adhere to the original obligations, believing in the Old Testament and the Talmud. They chat chey are to do all that is commanded in both the Pentateuch and Talmud. They believe both volumes are inspired, the first directly, as given to Moses, and the second equally so, as given in the same and other sources, and handed down through the judges, kings, prophets, etc., to the great Sanhedrim, by whom it was compiled. This class is found largely in Europe, and in Russia and Poland. There are but few of them in America.

The Reformed Jew believes in God, but claims the right of discrimination, and is therefore by far the most liberal. Their views are less liberal and more in accordance with the spirit of the age. While, therefore, they accept the Ten Commandments, they do not believe the Jews will return, necessarily, to Palestine. Neither do they expect a personal Messiah, although they believe there will be a glorious Millennium, when the Orthodox Jew keeps his fall on "inneeting," the Reformed takes his on. The Orthodox services are conducted in the Hebrew language almost exclusively, while that of the Reformed is in the language of the people. The Orthodox church surroundings are in the Oriental part, plain, antique, and as Oriental as it is possible to make them; that of the Reformed is more modern, in fact, much like the Christian. The ministers who officiate in the Reformed churches are known as rabbis. They are the Rev. Dr. Kohler, of the Sinai congregation, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Fourteenth street; the Rev. Dr. Bernstein, of the Anshe Emeth congregation, on the corner of Jackson and Aberdeen streets; the Rev. Dr. Machal, of the Anshe Maarivh congregation, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court; and Mr. Messing, of the Bnai Sholem congregation, on Wabash avenue, near Harrison street.

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ROCKY-MOUNTAIN SKETCHES.

The Wild Hunter of the Blue.

BY GEN. JAMES S. BRISBIN.

It is ten years ago [said Mr. Baldan], and at that time the country back from the Missouri was not much settled. The fame of the Big Blue lands had spread far and wide; and, every week, scores of farmers from Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri came in and settled on the rich bottoms, almost invariably writing back to their friends in the States that the land was one flowing with milk and honey, and urging them to come and take up farms. So the settlement prospered amazingly, and Beatrice, Neb., which had at first only been a town "on paper," became a thriving village in reality.

Among the farmers who came to settle in this new country was a Mr. Thompson and his family. They had formerly lived in Iowa, on the Big Sioux River, 6 miles from Sioux City; but, not prospering there, they sought to better their condition by moving to Nebraska, and selected the Big Blue as the place of their future home. Mr. Thompson's family consisted of his wife; his daughter Mary, a sweet girl of 16; and an old man who had spent the best part of his life in the service of the family, and, now that he was old, was retained for the good he had done, and that he might have a home in his declining years. At one time Mr. T. had been well off in the world, but unfortunate speculations in Western lands had ruined him, and, at the time of which I speak, he had little left besides a few horses, a wagon or two, and a dozen head of cattle.

Near to where Mr. Thompson had settled on the Blue, lived a wild young man who had won for himself the name of "the Wild Trapper of the Blue." He lived all alone on the headwaters of a little creek, and was rarely seen except when he came, once in every two or three months, to the traders to exchange his furs and skins for flour, tobacco, matches, coffee, and such other articles as he needed. On these occasions, after having made his purchases, he would lounge about the traders for several days, drinking bad whisky, and quarreling with every one he could get to quarrel with him. When under the influence of whisky, he would mount his horse, and, with two large navy-revolvers in his belt, ride up and down the village, defying every one to come out and fight him. For the slightest offense, either real or imagined, he would fire at a man, and, if he had a grudge against any one, that person's cattle or horses were sure soon afterwards to be missing. It was more than hinted that he was the principal or accomplice in many of the thefts, and, if he were so minded, could tell where most of the valuable horses stolen from time to time on the Salt Lake stage-road had gone. Yet such was the reputation of this young desperado for courage and wickedness that no one cared to meddle with him, and, wherever he went, his society was tolerated rather than preferred. No ten men could have been induced to go to his ranche to search for stolen stock, and so the matter was allowed to rest—every one blaming him with all sorts of crimes, but no one being able to swear the suspicions were correct.

One evening, just as Mr. Thompson and his family were sitting down, in their humble cabin, to a supper of cornbread and venison, a tall young man, mounted on a wiry pony, rode up. He was scarcely 12 years of age, and wore the inevitable leggings and long fringe of the Western hunters, fringed with buckskin. His face was brown as a nut, and, when he raised the broad brim of his sloush hat, his countenance betrayed unmistakable signs of dissipation.

Mr. Thompson politely invited the Stranger to dismount and partake of their frugal meal, and, springing from his horse, he made haste to enter; but, when he saw Mary, he drew back, blushed, and would have mounted again had not Mr. Thompson insisted upon his stopping long enough to eat something. It was not long before Mr. Thompson discovered from the conversation that his guest was none other than the famous young desperado of the Blue, and the discovery was attended with considerable anxiety and alarm. The quick eye of the hunter detected in an instant the alarm his presence had created, and, rising from the table before he had finished his supper, he said, with a dignified air:

"I am indeed the Wild Trapper of the Blue, and, like every one else, you think me bad; but I am not so bad as they say. Oh!" he added, after a moment's pause, "if some one in the world would only believe me good, I might become like other men."

Then, fixing his piercing eyes on Mary, he gazed at her a full minute, and, turning on his heel, he left the cabin without saying another word. The family, through the open doorway, saw him swing his lithe body across his pony, and gallop swiftly away over the prairie toward his cabin.

From this visit Mr. Thompson augured bad luck; but, as day after day and week after week passed and they saw no more of him, they began to think they had done the young man an injustice. True, they often heard of him in the village, where he continued his drinking and fighting; but, although in the nearest way he would have hailed him by Mr. Thompson's house, both in going and coming, he always crossed the prairie some miles above, and never came near the place.

Mr. Thompson, who had once been a kind husband an indulgent father, and a man of good habits, disappointed by repeated failures in business, and vexed by poverty, had, of late years, come to drink, and now was little better than a common drunkard. His wife and daughter had persuaded him to move from Iowa, hoping, when his old associations were broken up, he would do better in Nebraska, and make their new home a happy one. For a time their most sanguine wishes seemed about to be realized. The farm they had taken up was a good one, the crops were abundant, and all seemed to promise a happy future. Mr. Thompson had left off drinking entirely, and was again the kind and affectionate husband and father of former years. The happiness of this little family was unbounded, when, in an evil hour, a cloud darkened the bright sunshine of their rude cottage, and finally burst in destroying storm. A man appeared at Mr. Thompson's ranche, or hotel, near Mr. Thompson's; and between this man and the farmer there soon subsisted the warmest friendship. Night after night Mr. Thompson would go to Cook's, and sit in the society of bad men until the small hours of the morning. The wife and daughter, alarmed for her safety, redoubled their efforts to make his home attractive, and resorted to every feminine device to keep him with them; but, despite their exertions, he spent more than half his time at Cook's.

For a long time he resisted every temptation to drink; but at length the evil of keeping bad company became apparent, and one night Mr. Thompson came home with his family "boiling" drunk. His downward course was now rapid; he was drunk every day; and to the vice of drinking he soon added that of gambling. The land on which he lived was a homestead, and the title could not be perfected for five years, so he could not gamble it away; but, one by one, the horses, cattle, and farming implements were put up and lost, until at last all that was left were two horses, a wagon, and harness.

Among the persons who visited Cook's was a person called Long Ned,—a flashily-dressed individual, an ex-bullwhacker, a drunkard, a gambler, and an unprincipled scoundrel. Ned had won most of Mr. Thompson's stock and money, and was now waiting to finish up his deviltry work by taking the last thing the poor man had. He had not long to wait, for, one evening, Thompson, with his team and wagon, came over to the ranche, and, after sunday drinks had been taken, Ned proposed to play for the team and horses. At first Thompson refused, saying it was all he had left, and he meant to keep that; but a drink or two more, and the exhibition by Ned of a hundred dollars in money, changed his mind, and he sat down at the fatal table; he was so sure he could win this time, and then Ned said he only wished he would, for he wanted to see Mr. Thompson back in the way of property.

In one hour the last horse was gone, and Mr. Thompson rose from his chair and staggered to the wall, where he stood with his head hanging upon his breast, pondering his misfortunes, and realizing at last that he and his family were penniless, and he had not even the means of getting home. Ned came up, and, slapping the farmer familiarly on the shoulder, said: "Come, cheer up, old fellow, and let 'us take a drink."

Thompson moved mechanically to the bar, and, filling his glass to the brim, drank it off. Again and again he drank, and, at each swallow of the vile stuff, seemed to grow more desperate. He was now maudlin drunk, and Ned led his victim to one side, and said he had long wanted a wife, and as Mary was a fine girl, he would like to marry her. He really sympathized with Mr. Thompson in his losses, and, as it was the custom in new settlements for men to buy their wives from the Indians, he would put up all he had won of Mr. Thompson against Mary. At first the farmer was shocked and surprised; but, the more he thought of it, the more reasonable Ned's proposition seemed to be, and, after another glass, he sat down and staked his own daughter on a hand of cards. Ned won, and the farmer burst into tears. The gambler made light of the matter, and assured him, if he had lost a daughter, he had won a son-in-law. Again and again they drank, and Ned calling for a bottle of whisky, the two got into the wagon and started for the farmer's home. On the road, Thompson drank heavily from the bottle, and that, when they arrived at the farm, the farmer was so drunk he had to be helped out of the wagon. It was very late, but the wife and daughter were still up waiting for his return, and Mary was clad in a neat white muslin dress, which made her look charming. They were both much surprised to see a stranger with Mr. Thompson, but received him kindly, thinking, no doubt, he had merely come to see Mr. T. safe home.

Ned turned out the team,—the farm,—and then entered the cabin. He was a repulsive-looking fellow at best; but, now that the night wind had puffed and flushed his bloated face, he looked perfectly hideous. Fixing his bleared eyes on Mary, he stared the girl out of countenance, and caused her to blush and turn away. Wherever she went, Ned followed her with his ferret eyes, until the girl became so nervous and uneasy she went into the room and waked up the old man. When she returned to the outer room, she found her mother had fallen into a swoon, and her father, who had been asleep in the chair, was now sitting up, apparently quite sober, and talking to Ned. Mary ran to her mother, and, raising her in her arms, placed her upon the bed, where she sprinkled water in his face until she recovered, and began to sob bitterly.

Her father now called her to his side, and said:

"Mary, we have lost everything; this gentleman has won all, and he wants you for his wife. I have promised him your hand. Go to him."

The surprised and confused girl ran to her mother; but Ned called to her, in a rough voice: "Come here to me, girl, you're now my little woman, and I won't you."

Scarcely knowing what she did, with one bound she reached the door, and in a moment more was out in the dark night and flying across the prairie towards the barn. She heard her father call to her to come back, and then heavy from the barn and ride she knew not whither; but, hearing her father's voice close behind her, she slipped out of the stable by a back-door and ran across the prairie. For an hour she ran on, and then sank down completely exhausted. Long and bitterly she wept, lying prone upon the cold, damp ground. Then, startled by the howl of a wolf, she sprang up and tried to think. Where should she go? What should she do? It was not far to the river, and she would cast herself in and beneath its dark waters end her troubles. Arrived upon the bank, she stands like a statue, gazing down at the gurgling flood. Her purpose is firm; one plunge and all will be over. But hark; what noise is that? It is the dip of paddles; and, as Mary stands on the very brink of the river, in the dim gray of the rising moon, a canoe, with four Indians in it, round the bend of the stream within a few rods of her. Why does the warrior in the bow of the boat rise, and with a gesture impose silence on his comrades? He believes this white and statue-like figure is no human being, and even the cars cease to dip while the boat floats silently by, and the savages pass on their way to the settlement to steal stock.

Mary had stood perfectly still, little caring what became of her; but the sight of the Indians had changed her purpose, and no sooner had they passed than she hastened from the river. As she turned about, a great gray wolf rose from the grass within a few feet of her, and slunk away with an angry growl, while a night-owl, perched on the limb of a tree over her head, flapped his great wings and uttered dismal cries as he flew affrighted up the river.

Mary had been thinking for the past few minutes of "the Wild Trapper of the Blue," and she had now determined to go to him. She knew she was not far from his cabin, and why should she not go and claim his protection? Perhaps he was not so bad; indeed, she had always believed he was not so wicked as they had represented him to be.

The night-air was chilly, but she felt not the cold, for her blood was full of fever. She wind tossed her brown hair about so that she took her shawl and put it over her head, and then the man briskly along the trail. In an hour she neared the fierce hunter's cabin, and her heart beat wildly as she knocked upon the door. Again and again she knocked, but still no response, and then she went to the little window and peered into the cabin. She listened, but all was dark and silent within.

Returning to the door, she rapped louder than before, and a voice whispered through the key-hole:

"Who is it?"

For a moment she knew not what to say; then, summoning courage, she replied:

"It is I,—Mary Thompson,—who want you to protect me."

Contingently the door was opened, and the hunter looked out and stared at Mary, to whom he said:

"I thought it was Indians or Regulators; but come in, girl, and I beg pardon for having kept you out in the cold so long."

Then he lit a pine-knot, and handing Mary a chair, drew out his great buck-knife, and with sled some sticks to kindle a fire. There was soon a bright blaze roaring on the hearth, and, with all the politeness of a courtier, he moved up Mary's stool, and bade her sit close to the burning embers.

"I heard you," he said, "even before you knocked for my ears have become somewhat practiced to the sound of approaching footsteps; but I could not make you out. When I saw your head at the window with that shawl over it, I thought it was a squaw's head," he added, laughing; and, after a moment's pause, inquired: "Any Indians down your way?"

Mary simply said "No," and he pressed her no further.

The kettle was boiling, and he made a cup of tea and gave it to her to drink. Then he said:

"Now young lady, I know not what brings you here at this time of night, nor do I wish to know; but something dreadful must have happened to cause any one to claim protection from the Wild Trapper of the Blue, and, above all others, a young girl. There! There!" he added, seeing Mary was about to speak, "don't say a word, but just lie down on that bed and take a good sound sleep, while I go outside and keep watch over the house. You can shut the door and bolt it after me, if you wish," taking his gun; "but you need not be afraid, Mary, for I would not harm a hair of your head; and, as for others harming you while you are under my protection, they must first cross the dead body of the Wild Hunter. Sleep, child—sleep, girl—but sleep as soundly as if you were at home and happy; and mind you don't cry and trouble, or you'll be having a spell of sickness in the morning after this night-trip, and I can tell you I'm a mighty poor nurse," he said, closing the door behind him, and laughing heartily outside, for he had heard about whom such terrible tales were told, and in whom there was nothing but wickedness! Mary thought she had never met a more polite or gentlemanly person; somehow her fears had all disappeared, and she felt singularly safe and happy. She did not lock the door, for she felt not the slightest uneasiness; but she peeped from the little window at the tall hunter, with his gun across his shoulder walking up and down before the cabin, like a sentinel, and then she laid down on the bed, and soon fell into a deep sleep.

Next morning, when she awoke, the sun was shining brightly, and singing up, for she had not undressed, and put on her clothes, she ran to the little window and looked out. There was the hunter pacing up and down, just as he had been doing the night before. "How polite in him," thought Mary, "not to disturb me; and how considerate of my comfort and safety he has been ever since I entered his humble abode." She made haste to open the door, and the hunter bade her good morning, and hoped she had rested well. Then he made up the fire, and, bringing Mary some water in a basin, with a comb and brush, said he would cook the breakfast while she made her toilet. To this Mary objected, saying she would do the cooking herself; and, as soon as her simple toilet was made, set about the work. The hunter brought the things for her to cook, peeled the potatoes, and showed her where everything he had was kept. Every few minutes he would burst out laughing, and say, "How funny to have a woman cook for me!" Mary's heart was heavy, and she was constantly thinking of her mother at home, and wondering where they thought she was; but her position was so novel for a young girl, and her companion so cheerful, that she could not help blushing, and at times, despite her troubles, her small, steel-gray eyes would sparkle with mirth. When they sat down to breakfast, the hunter thought he had never seen so charming a creature as Mary, and somehow she never seemed to mind the great brown eyes constantly fixed upon her. Strange she should not be afraid, for she was alone with the most desperate man of the West; but, so far from fearing him, she thoroughly believed he was her best friend and protector.

After breakfast she told the hunter her tale, and again claimed his protection. He listened respectfully and attentively, and, when she had done, said:

"So you thought you could trust me?"

"I did," replied Mary, while the hot blood rushed to her temples.

For a moment the muscles in the face of the hunter worked convulsively, and, rising, he went to a small cupboard and took from it two daguerreotypes,—the one of a young girl, and the other of a middle-aged woman. Opening them, and placing them in Mary's lap, while a tear dimmed his eye, he said:

"These are the pictures of my dear mother and darling sister, and I swear to you by them I will always be to you as a brother."

Mary held out her hand, and, as he grasped it, two hearts met in that clasp, never to be divided again on earth.

The hunter told Mary that she must go back at once to her mother, and, now she had placed herself under his protection, she need not fear Long Ned or any one else. Placing her on his pony, he walked by her side, and led the little brute, who, not being used to such a burden, was disposed to be a little vicious. Carefully and tenderly, as if she were an infant, he guarded her until they came to her father's house, where they had scarcely arrived when that most startling of all cries on the border, "Indians!" was heard, and a man dashed up to say that the settlement below had been attacked and all of Long Ned's stock stolen. Waiting to hear no more, Long Ned, who was still at the farm, leaped upon a pony and dashed away across the prairie.

Placing Mary in the arms of her mother, the Wild Hunter left her to tell her own tale, and rapidly followed Ned. The Indians were driven off and all the stock recovered, but Long Ned did not return. Some said he was killed by the savages; others, that the Wild Hunter shot him; but, be that as it may, he was dead, and no one seemed to care by whose hand he had fallen. Nearly all the recaptured stock had once belonged to Mr. Thompson, and, Ned being dead, the Wild Hunter took it upon himself to return it to the farmer, saying he was Ned's heir,—a decision no one objected to. What was most surprising, however, was the fact that the Wild Hunter did not drink any more or quarrel with any one. When pressed for an explanation, he simply replied: "I have quit that sort of thing."

Little more remains to be told of this true tale of border-life, and it may be summed up in these words: Soon after the Indian raid there was a wedding at Mr. Thompson's, and the farmer, influenced by his new son-in-law, stopped drinking and became a prosperous and useful citizen. If ever you visit the Big Blue, just above Mr. Thompson's place you will find a neat farm-house, and in it a brown-haired, happy-faced woman, with four little curly-headed children playing about her knee. The owner of this farm is a quiet, orderly, well-to-do man; and, if you will wait until he comes home from the fields, you will recognize in him none other than "The Wild Hunter of the Blue."

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The most important feature in Western finances now, is the rate of New York exchange. The continuance of a heavy discount is, in the present instance, an evidence of doubt in regard to the stability of the New York banks. As far as we in Chicago are concerned, it need give us no uneasiness. In fact, the discount on New York exchange payable in New York Clearing-House certificates, which is weakening New York by draining the currency away from there, is at the same time strengthening Chicago by bringing the currency here. The panic has left business in a disorganized condition. The reorganization of banking will not be accomplished in all places at once; it must have some one place to begin, and that place is unquestionably Chicago, for the reason that we have got here what will command money when nothing else will, viz.; breadstuffs. It is, therefore, rather to the advantage of Chicago that the New York banks have placed themselves in a condition that drives the currency away from there, and permits it to concentrate here. It looks now as though we should have more currency in Chicago before the close of next week than we know what to do with. It is thought by some that, as soon as we get a plethora of currency here, it will begin to flow back to the New York banks. This would certainly be the case if it were not for the existence of the

LOAN CERTIFICATES

in that city. But the fact that the New York banks are practically destitute of currency will operate to prevent anybody from depositing currency with them. They cannot look for any accumulation of currency from that source. Their only course is to secure a supply of currency out of their own means, by the collection of their bills receivable and the sale of their securities in the market for currency. The fact that they have retired $1,000,000 of their certificates shows some slight progress in that direction, but does not by any means prove that they will be able to retire over $20,000,000 more in the same way. The collection of their bills receivable, and the sale of their securities to an extent sufficient to retire the remaining certificates, will necessitate an immense contraction of loans, and possibly a decline of prices of stocks and securities. In short, New York only staved off the effects of the panic to some extent by the use of the loan-certificates; but these effects will, nevertheless, have to be experienced when the certificates are retired.

IN THE LOCAL MARKET

the condition of things continues steadily to improve. Deposits at the savings banks and the commercial banks are increasing, and the banks are getting stronger every day in the accumulation of currency. The country banks have nearly all ceased to order currency, and the country correspondents of some of our city banks are increasing their balances. There is no question but that there is a great deal more currency in the country now than there is any legitimate use for in the movement of the crops. The legitimate movement of currency to the country for that purpose had just begun to fall off, when the panic created a new demand for the purpose of hoarding. This great excess of currency in the country will begin to come back to the city just as soon as the country holders of it are convinced that there is plenty of currency in the Chicago banks.

The determination of the country banks and the country people, to hold on to the currency until they are sure we are not distressed for want of it, makes country collections slow yet, but there has been considerable improvement in this respect in the last few days.

Exchange was taken by the banks to-day of their regular customers at from 2 to 2 per cent discount for bills made against shipments of grain and cattle. In nearly all instances, these bills are forwarded to New York and sold for currency. There are no regular sales of bankers' exchange between banks yet, because exchange is really scarce. One bank shipped currency to New York to-day, with orders to buy certificates to pay New York debts. The important feature in this transaction is, that, notwithstanding the currency goes to New York, it does not go into the New York banks; their loan certificates keep it out, and will continue to do so even when the supply of currency in New York City, outside of the banks, is much larger than it is now.

The scarcity of New York exchange in this market also indicates that the Western banks have drawn all their balances out of the New York banks.

The supply of money in the open market in this city has increased largely since the middle of the week. The disposition of bankers, however, is to avoid mercantile paper, and to confine themselves to loans on undoubted collaterals, like city railway stocks, gas company stocks, etc. On this class of collaterals, considerable amounts have been loaned at 10 per cent per annum, and more money is offered at the same rates. On less desirable collaterals, higher rates are demanded. Said some large loans have been made in the last few days at from 1 to 2 per cent per month. There is a manifest disposition on the part of local capitalists to invest in local stocks, and the inquiry for them is active.

The panic has been the means of precipitating a great

DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

This decline had begun before the panic, in consequence of the demonetization of silver coin as a legal-tender in Germany, and also as a result of the vastly increased production of silver in this country. In the last three weeks, the decline in the gold price of silver coin in New York has been from 4 to 5 per cent. For instance: American silver coins that, a month ago, could at a range of from 96 to 97 cents on the dollar, are now quoted at 90 to 92 cents. Mexican dollars, which are intended to be worth 100 in gold—according to the old relative value of gold and silver,—are now worth only from 90 cents to $1.00 in gold. The average price of gold in greenbacks for the last week has been about 108. At this price greenbacks are worth 92½ cents in gold, consequently silver is now lower than greenbacks, and, as silver coin is a legal tender for amounts not exceeding $5, there is no question that a continuance of the present price of silver will bring silver coin into circulation again very soon. Silver bullion, however, is only a commodity, and, like all other commodities, has probably been depressed somewhat below its real value by the pressure for currency. But a great decline, as mentioned above, has been pending for a year past, and more than four months ago we indicated in this column of THE TRIBUNE the probability that before the close of this year silver would be circulating at par with greenbacks. One of the leading bullion dealers in New York wrote as follows to a correspondent in San Francisco on Sept. 1:

"It can be of any service to you we can say to Mr. ——, that I advised Mr. —— on Friday last to telegraph him to enter into no contract for silver. I was in receipt of information from the other side of a materially declining, and, what was worse, of the strong probability that the Bank of France, and other institutions, as well as private, may be obliged to decline to receive silver as collateral for gold. There is a great plethora of silver on the continent (Holland being choked with it), to the detriment of trade, while there is a general tendency to get on to an exclusive gold basis. If this can be done by Germany and Holland, it would demonetize nearly $400,000,000 of silver. These movements, however, must make their change shortly, or its will distress and ruin their people. Still, they mean will distress and ruin their people. to do it, and will do it. So that unless the demand from the East increases very much over the last few years, silver will rule low. We are buying the silver here now at 124¾ per ounce—an unprecedented rate, so far as my experience goes."

The foregoing only sustains our own views previously stated, and shows the probability that a circulation of silver coins will be forced upon us soon.

LOCAL RATES FOR BONDS.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	112¾	114¼@116¾
5-20s of '62	105¾	107¾@
5-20s of '64	107	109 @
5-20s of '65	110	112 @
5-20s of '65, old July	111@111¼	113¼@
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111@112	114¼@
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	112@112¾	114¼@
10-40s ex. int.	102	103¼@
U. S. 7s (new issue)	109	110 @
U. S. currency 6s	108	110 @
Gold, full weight	108	110 @
Gold coupons	108	110 @
Gold exchange		108¼@
Sterling exchange (new drafts)		90 @ 1st.
Chicago City 7s		95 @ 1st.
Cook County 7s		95 @ 1st.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 4.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	5,043	5,162	4,822	6,775
Wheat, bu	76,380	134,380	132,474	101,019
Corn, bu	179,431	127,000	194,312	311,304
Oats, bu	36,170	68,669	32,140	63,000
Rye, bu	1,567	6,643	22,302	3,161
Barley, bu	18,270	53,260	19,730	153,410
Grass seed, lbs	25,208	27,985	12,977	42,997
Flax seed, lbs	99,900	620,000	63,000	151,000
Broom-corn, lbs	3,500	2,400		1,000
Ground meats, lbs	4,770	134,740	248,752	44,800
Beef, brls			268	147
Pork, brls			10	174
Lard, lbs	27,210	27,300	213,000	
Tallow, lbs	21,750	25,600	137,550	22,300
Butter, lbs	31,725	20,250	47,950	18,700
Live hogs, No	1,611	9,109	1,098	5,978
Cattle, No	3,294	1,479	3,450	709
Sheep, No	230	278		909
Hides, lbs	43,650	134,871	19,500	104,550
Highwines, brls	157	16	18	472
Wool, lbs	179,773	48,076	34,650	148,350
Potatoes, bu	1,210	1,000	1,407	1,000
Lumber, m feet	3,248	18,577	2,747	1,775
Shingles, m	1,431	1,000	2,443	700
Lath, m	120	1,510	416	174
Salt, brls			5,015	1,428

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 369 bu wheat; 2,545 bu corn; 2,558 bu oats; 734 bu rye; 3,995 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 11,407 bu wheat; 10,080 bu corn; 24,340 bu oats; 5,071 bu rye; 16,349 bu barley.

The following grain had been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 187 cars wheat; 289 cars corn; 5,800 bu high mixed do, and 12,000 bu No. 2 do, by canal; 26 cars oats; 6 cars rye; 30 cars barley. Total (533 cars), 223,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Oct. 4, 1873.	Sept. 27, 1873.	Oct. 5, 1872.
Flour, brls	37,849	48,585	35,383
Wheat, bu	606,220	1,151,016	656,000
Corn, bu	958,017	1,026,890	1,015,000
Oats, bu	220,077	351,118	349,500
Rye, bu	15,534	34,485	39,838
Barley, bu	130,199	279,544	267,093
Live hogs, No	9,637	26,798	14,100
Cattle, No	13,269	13,653	14,100
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	36,026	36,027	30,529
Wheat, bu	290,113	697,145	1,000,000
Corn, bu	1,200,813	1,089,238	1,377,344
Oats, bu	466,031	361,694	353,714
Rye, bu	28,767	10,260	19,068
Barley, bu	134,971	93,000	44,000
Live hogs, No	25,810	21,527	47,207
Cattle, No	1,397	4,021	5,188

In there any truth in the rumor that grain (corn) has recently been shipped out without the cancellation of the receipts, and some on receipts that had already been cancelled so indistinctly that the cancellation could not be sworn to? Possibly it is all a canard, but there is no harm in rising for information.

The general commercial situation exhibited further signs of improvement to-day. Indeed, we ought now to drop the term "improvement," for the body commercial is as well as it need be, and only resembles one who, after being thoroughly cured of paralysis, is afraid to move lest the cure should prove to be incomplete. Chicago never contains more money (currency) than at any previous moment in her history, not even excepting the point after the fire, at which the greatest accumulation of cash was experienced, as the combined result of charities and loans. This fact is felt in produce circles, and is appreciated to a moderate extent by our wholesale merchants, though the surplus cash has not yet worked round into their hands. There is now the only difficulty with those who were worthy of trust before the panic, and in a very little while that difficulty will have vanished, as the country is abundantly able to pay its debts to the city out of the proceeds of past sales of produce.

The business relations of Chicago with the East and West are now partially resumed. Several of our banks are loaning money on produce receipts as collaterals to aid in shipment to the seaboard, and a few of our commission merchants are transacting business just as they did three weeks ago, honoring the drafts of parties who ship grain in from the country to them for sale. The wheels of commerce are well greased, and there will be no excuse for not now why they should not run just as smoothly as before they struck the broken rail which brought the train to a standstill, but did not throw it from the track.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were very quiet to-day, but firm, most of them exhibiting a slight advance in prices. Saturday is usually a quiet day in cash trading, as it is difficult to ship the purchases before Monday, which involves the holding over during an extra twenty-four hours. There was, however, an extra reason for quietude to-day. The grain in store here mostly worked into strong hands after the panic set in, and is held for a further advance than has yet been experienced, while the falling off in receipts makes the volume of current offerings smaller than for some time. Hence there was comparatively little on sale to-day, and a fair demand, which sustained firmness irrespective of advices from other points. Almost exactly the reverse was the case in options; there were more sellers and fewer buyers, no one wanting to buy on option to carry through the winter, while a great many anticipated lower prices as a sequel to the present active inquiry for cash grain. Hence options were relatively weak, as those who had the least money at command had the most wind, though even the windiest were not noisy in their demonstrations, as is often the case.

Steady improvement in the general features of the dry goods market is noticeable, the volume of cash now showing a satisfactory increase, while the currency remittances are made with greater promptitude, and are larger in amounts. Prices remain unchanged, and may be quoted steady and firm. The grocery trade exhibited a reasonable degree of activity, both on local and interior accounts, and a firm feeling was developed. Stocks are in good shape, both as regards size and assortment, and are held with confidence. Butter was moving more freely than on any previous day of the present week. Shippers are again in the market, and their purchases in addition to the amounts taken by local consumers, made a pretty large aggregate. The effect upon prices was to stiffen them, though there was no quotable advance in any grade. Choice sold at 28@29c, and common to good at 15@22c. Cheese met with more inquiry and was quoted firm. Bagging remains quiet and nominally unchanged. In the fish and dried fruit markets there were no important changes. Trade, though somewhat better than on the preceding days of the week, was slack, and values were not subjected to any appreciable variation. No change for the better was noticeable in the condition of the hay market. On the contrary, business was even more sluggish than formerly, and sales were reported at a concession from previous rates. The lake transportation companies have given notice that, from this date, no more hay will be received as freight. Hides were neglected and nominal. Paints, petroleum, and tobacco remain unchanged. Oils were in good request at full prices.

Lumber remains quiet, though a fair number of orders were received at the yards, and trade is brightening up a little. Shingles on track are dull and lower; quotable at $3.37½. The receipts of cargo lumber were moderately large, but there was little or no demand, and prices are more or less nominal. The demand for metals, iron, nails, and manufactured work, is steadily improving. Orders are perhaps not quite so large as they were before the panic, but they are coming upwards with a fair degree of freedom, and under the circumstances trade is satisfactory. Prices for goods, in each department, are unchanged. There is nothing worthy of note in the wool, hop, or broom-corn market. Trade is exceedingly light, and prices are only nominal for all of these staples. There was a little more trading in timothy, but the offerings were large and market rather dull and weak. Flax sold at $1.80. There was no change in poultry or eggs; both were in liberal supply, but slow and easy. Game was plenty, and sold to a fair extent at lower prices. The inquiry for green fruits was principally from the local dealers, who were buying in a small way only. Prices were a trifle lower for nearly all native fruits, unless for some choice fresh varieties.

Highwines were quiet and firm at the advance noted yesterday, in sympathy with continued strength in New York. A total of 100 brls was reported sold at 91c per gallon, and the market closed at 91c bid, and 92c asked. The New York quotations of $1.05 would justify higher figures here, but very little currency has been sent to Chicago for wines, and the small demand for cash lots keeps down prices, though holders have all along been independent enough to refuse to take drafts in payment. Sale was made of 1,250 brls alcohol at 80c delivered in New York in bond.

Lake freights were active and firm at the advance gained yesterday, at 8c for corn and 9c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Carriers held off early for a further rise in rates, but could not obtain it, though shippers were willing to take hold to a liberal extent at Friday's quotations. Wheat was taken to Kingston at 15c, and corn on through rate to Boston at 29c, but the latter was afterwards held at 30c. A total of 24 charters was reported, which will take out 200,000 bu wheat, 370,000 bu corn, and 13,000 bu oats.

Provisions were quiet, but very firm. Mess pork was in good demand, and advanced 50c per brl on cash lots, and 25c per brl on options for winter delivery, in sympathy with the better feeling in hogs, which are now beginning to move forward freely, and at better prices for sellers. Lard was dull and being, however, a fair demand at prices below the views of holders. Meats were not wanted, except in small lots, but there was little offering, and hams have recovered from the recent weakness, while pork is still about $1.00 per brl lower than before the panic. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, $14.75@15.00; do seller October, $14.50@15.00; do seller December, $13.50@13.62½; seller January, $13.50@13.75. Lard, cash, 7¼c; seller October, 7¼@7⅜c; summer do, 7¼@7⅝c. Lard, seller November, 7⅝@7⅝c; seller December, 7¾c; do seller January, 7¾@8c; do seller February, 8@8½c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9@10¼c. Dry salted meats at 8½@8¾c for short ribs; and 8¾c for short clear. English meats, 8¼c for short ribs; 8½@8¾c for short clear. Green hams (16 lbs) at 8c, asked, seller December. Short ribs, seller December, at 6¾@6¾c, boxed; do short clear, 6¾@7c; do shoulders, 4¼@4¾c. Bacon is quoted at 8½c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear; and 13@14c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@8.75; extra mess do, $9.50@9.75; beef hams, $20.00@20.50. City tallow, 7¾@7¾c; grease quotable at 4½@6½c. Sales were reported of 200 brls mess pork at $15.00; 100 brls do at $14.50; 140 brls new do at $15.25; 250 tcs lard, seller December, at 7¾c; 16,000 lbs summer-cured short ribs at 8c; 4,000 lbs sweet pickled hams at 11c; 3,000 lbs bacon hams on private terms; 4,000 lbs bellies at 8c.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Oct. 2, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams & sh'ld'rs, lbs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
End'g Oct. 2, '73	791	2,141	290	45,350	277,750
Same week, '72	477	1,439	90	209,000	148,000
Since Nov. 1, '73	1,203	3,281	1,290	65,350	389,750
Same time '72	731	1,907	179	218,150	54,511	630	156,775	632

Flour was more active, and a shade firmer. There was a fair demand from exporters, notwithstanding the fact that New York was reported dull on flour and easier on wheat, and buyers willingly took hold of all the offerings of spring extras at $5.37½@5.75, according to quality. The feeling was decidedly better among holders, and they anticipate a lively trade for the next two or three weeks. Rye flour was strong, and bran again advanced 25c per ton. Sales were reported of 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 100 brls do and 100 brls (Lily of the West) at $6.00; 1,000 brls do at $5.75; 300 brls do at $5.50; 500 brls do at $5.37½; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 150 brls superfines at $4.75; 156 brls do low at $3.85; 100 brls rye (Forest City) and 100 brls do (Lilly White) at $4.75; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 3,916 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.25 on track.

Wheat was moderately active on cash lots, which were 2c higher, under a very good demand; while options were generally slow, and averaged only ½c higher for deliveries this month and next, the relative weakness being partially due to discouraging reports from the East. Cash wheat would probably have sold at about the same prices as on Friday, but for the fact that there were several orders on the floor on Canadian account, and one or two local operators, on seeing this, entered the market and bid up, apparently with no other object than to strengthen the market on general principles, as they had nothing to sell. The inquiry was chiefly from those who wanted to complete cargoes, and they followed the market up very unwillingly, as they saw the market discounted rather heavily for the future by the short sellers, who calculated on larger receipts and higher lake freights to influence prices in their favor before the time came for filling in. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.08½, advanced to 1.09¼, and closed firm at $1.08½. Seller the month was slow at $1.06@1.06½, closing at the outside. Seller November opened at $1.05, advanced to $1.06, and closed at $1.05½. Seller last half of October sold at $1.06@1.07¼, and seller the year at $1.04¾. No. 1 spring was quiet, closing firm at $1.11. No. 3 spring was in good request at $1.00, and rejected was quiet at $1.00. Cash lots were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 6,000 bu do at $1.10; 3,600 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10¾; 1,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT--BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Furnished house on Prairie-av., near Twenty-third-st.; 11 rooms; all modern improvements; rent, $2,000 per year.

Large frame house on Indiana-av., No. 266; 12 rooms.

Two-story frame house on Michigan-av., near Six-teenth-st.; completely furnished; 11 rooms; All the modern improvements.

Two-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; 11 rooms; $100 per month.

Two new two-story and basement stone-front houses, southeast corner of Thirty-third-st and Rhodes-av.; 9 rooms each.

Large frame house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.; $6 35 per month. Furniture for sale.

Elegant new stone-front house on Forrest-av., near Douglas-place.

Four new two-story and basement brick houses on Vernon-av., near Douglas-place; 8 and 9 rooms each; with or without barns; $45 and $50 per month.

Large portable-front house on Twenty-fifth-st., near Calumet-av.; 16 rooms.

Two-story frame house on Thirty-seventh-st., just east of Cottage Grove-av.; completely furnished; only $62.32 per month.

Two-story frame house on Thirty-second-st., just east of Union-av.; 9 rooms; $40 per month.

Two-story frame house on Wabash-av., near Six-teenth-st.; $60 per month.

Furnished house on Michigan-av., just north of Six-teenth-st.; $100 per month.

New marble-front on Calumet-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $60.50 per month.

Three-story brown stone-front house on Thirty-third-st., near lake shore; 16 rooms.

1261 Wabash-av., brown stone-front house; 14 rooms.

39 Fifth Park. Inq. 39 Jr per month.

WEST DIVISION.

New house, 204 South Robey-st.; first floor, 5 rooms, $25 per month; second floor, $22 per month.

76 North Sheldon-st., 5 rooms, $20 per month.

Upper part of house 217 Walnut-st., 6 rooms; $25 per month.

Two cottages, 6 rooms each, $15 per month each.

41 Austin, house on Park-av.; 8 rooms; $14 per month.

Du Canzo-av., two 2-story houses; $15 per month each.

Large 2-story house on Robey-st., near Madison-st.; 9 rooms; $18 per month.

Large brick house on Taylor-st., near Throop, 13 rooms; also barn; $1,800 per year.

129 Washington-st., marble-front house; 16 rooms, $65.33 per month.

NORTH DIVISION.

New small-sized brick house, 263 Huron-st.; 9 rooms; $18 per month.

North Clark-st., brick house; 8 rooms; $30 per month.

Also others, from $20 to 100 per month.

TO RENT, BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 1274 West Madison-st.:

Cottage, 6 rooms, rent house, 10 rooms, 144 Aberdeen-st.; rent, $50 per month.

Cottage of 5 rooms, West Madison-st., hot and cold water, bath-room, marble mantels, etc.; rent, $60.

Nice cottage, West Adams-st.; rent, $40.

Three rooms northeast corner Morgan and Monroe-sts.

Cottage, 6 Union-st.; rent, $25.

Cottage, 68 West Fourteenth-st., $25.

Cottage, 12 Randolph-st., $25.

Cottage, 19 West Adams-st.; rent, $40.

Cottage, 237 First-st., $20.

Cottage, 104 Lumber-st., $15.

Nos. 1 and 3 Island-av. and Halsted and Jefferson-sts.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front houses on MacAllister-place, fronting south on Union Park; two-story and basement brick and cold water, bath-room, gas, etc. Will be ready for occupancy about the 15th of October. Apply to W. J. OWMAN, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--CHEAP, A COTTAGE ON BUTTERfield-st., near Twenty-ninth; water in house, gas; Inquire at 198 State-st.

TO RENT--A 12-ROOM MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE on Washington-st., near Curtis; modern improvements. Apply to GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, Room 54, 93 Clark-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE SOUTH Side, for six months or one year, one block from cars. CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 62 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING ON INDIana-av., near Douglas place; 9 rooms each; with all the modern improvements.

Two-story and basement brick house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.; 11 rooms; $100 per month.

Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, ND. 1 North Market. Two-story frame on Lake-st., near Noble. T. E. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT -- NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, all modern improvements, new barn, etc., $75 per month; new frame house, $35; new cottage, $20 per month; Lincoln-st., near Cass. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT, 228 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2-STORY brick dwelling, 10 rooms, by T. E. PATTERSON, 42 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--NEAT 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE grove at north city limits, 3 blocks from horse cars, DAVID WILLIAMS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--3 HOUSES, 7 ROOMS IN RACK, 316, 322, and 324 Fifth-av.; suitable for boarding-house; $25 per month. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 4 p. m.

TO RENT--NEW HOUSES, 10 ROOMS, BARNS, 1 South Side, $30 per month to good tenant; inquire of 269 W Sheffield-av. KUGER & GALDWELL, 62 Dearborn-st., Rooms 19 and 21.

TO RENT--A STORY AND HALF COTTAGE, 6 rooms and garden, $8. Burnside-av. Apply at BRYANT, WARD & CO.'S, 16 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT--A COTTAGE ON FULTON-ST., NEAR Ann; 6 rooms and barn furnished, cheap. Apply at 12 West Lake-st. GEORGE WILSON.

TO RENT, NO. 314 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.--3 TENements for families, least 7 rooms, water and gas; all modern improvements; also one store and dwelling to let. Apply at 316 Cottage Grove-av., in shoe-store.

TO RENT--TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 1074 Wabash-av. Inquire corner Twenty-second and Butterfield, or 1076 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, with modern improvements, piano, and good barn, on Packard, near Union Park. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock, at 57 EBERHARDT, Room 5, No. 125 Washington-st.

TO RENT--A STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON WAbash-av., with elegant furniture, until May 1. HENRY O. LOOMIS, 101 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

TO RENT--THE FIRST FLOOR OF NEW TWOstory brick house, containing 8 rooms and closets; water and gas, on the corner of Brown and Taylor-sts.; rent, $30 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE IN COMPLETE order to a private family, owner to board with renters; no boarding house parties need apply. Inquire of owner, 329 Sibley-st.

TO RENT--WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A term of years. A fine two-story frame house, all modern improvements, situated on Drexel Boulevard, half-block from Oakland Station; large grounds. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--SEVERAL GOOD HOUSES AND COTtages, in all parts of the city. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT--A GOOD COTTAGE ON DOUGLAS-place. Cottage on Deering-st., suitable for two families. Several other cottages in that vicinity.

TO RENT--CHEAP, A COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, 207 West Monroe-st.; 4 barn and large lot go with house. Inquire at 198 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--COTTAGE AND BARN 170 CARROLLst.; price $20 per month. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT--THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A COMfortable house at Oakland, cheap; half-block from Station. Inquire of STEVENS, 232 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE 285 BELDEN-AV., 9 rooms and bam; to a good tenants will be rented low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT--HOUSE 45 ST. JOHN'S PLACE; MODern conveniences; rent low to a family. Apply 90 Madison-st., Room 16. IRA N. HERRICK.

TO RENT--GOOD 5-ROOM HOUSE, ONLY $15 PER month; West Side, close to cars. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT--NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN stone-front house on Dearborn-av., near Division; all modern improvements. Apply, on premises, to T. WHEELER.

TO RENT--TWO-STORY HOUSE, 5 ROOMS, NO. 1 North Market. Two-story frame on Lake-st., near Noble. T. E. MERRILL, 13 Otis Block.

TO RENT -- NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, all modern improvements, new barn, etc., $75 per month; new frame house, $35; new cottage, $20 per month; Lincoln-st., near Cass. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT, 228 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 2-STORY brick dwelling, 10 rooms, by T. E. PATTERSON, 42 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--NEAT 4-ROOM COTTAGE IN THE grove at north city limits, 3 blocks from horse cars, DAVID WILLIAMS, 128 South Clark-st., Room 11.

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TO RENT--2-STORY HOUSE 285 BELDEN-AV., 9 rooms and barn

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. Etc.

WANTED--A CLERK TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; one who understands the drug business; good reference required. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO., 66 Wabash-av.

WANTED -- A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION druggist, who speaks German. 554 South Halsted-st., corner of Mitchell.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED CLERK, TO TAKE charge of a general subscription-book agency. Address, with full particulars, salary wanted, &c., Q 92, Tribune office.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SHOE SALESMAN for a retail store. Good references required. 123 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED -- A FIRST-CLASS GROCERYMAN, well acquainted with the retail and wholesale trade in this city, and who can bring first-class references, may procure a very good situation by addressing Q 98, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; BEST of references required as to ability and integrity; salary $1,000. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Y 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--A PRESCRIPTION CLERK WHO CAN speak English and German. Apply at No. 723 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A HAT and cap store; one who can speak German and English. Apply to WM. HERBST, 104 Blue Island-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN WITH $400 TO LOAN employer, secured, to act as salesman in Exposition Building. Call sharp, 8 to 9 a. m., at No. 3 South Western-st., to-day (Sunday); good salary; business strictly meritorious

WANTED--AT 291 LOOMIS-ST., A YOUNG MAN to work at clerk in a grocery store; must be acquainted with the business.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER, WHO UNDERSTANDS the grocery business; must have city experience and reference; no other need apply. J. K. VAN DUZEE, 227 South Halsted-st.

Trades.

WANTED--TO GO TO MICHIGAN, A YOUNG man, about 20 years of age, unmarried, who can run a locomotive or stationary engine; must be sober and industrious; job permanent; stating whether he belongs to the Footboard or not. Address F. O. Box 81, Chicago.

WANTED -- A COMPETENT FOREMAN FOR sash, door, and blind factory; none but men of experience, and willing to do city work, need apply. A. H. SMITH, 130 and 132 Fulton-st., city.

WANTED--2 SHOEMAKERS AT 132 PAULINA-st., near Indiana. JOHN MILLAN.

WANTED--TWO COATMAKERS TO GO INTO the country. Apply at CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.'S, corner State and Madison-sts.

WANTED--A TINNER TO GO IN THE COUNTRY; a good workman and a sober man only; will fit the bill. Call at once for CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 146 Lake-st., Monday, Sept. 6, at 10 a. m.

WANTED--TWENTY STONE-CUTTERS TO GO into the country, where $3 to $3.50 per day. Apply at FITZSIMMONS & CONNELL'S mill, foot of Robinson-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD COATMAKERS, TO GO in the country. Inquire of H. A. KOHN & BROS., 51, 53, and 55 Lake-st.

WANTED--TAILORS AND ALL PERSONS WHO desire to learn the art of cutting by the French division rule will inquire at 226 State-st., where a lecture on the system is delivered daily, at 2 p. m. J. G. M. WORLEY, late of Broadway, New York.

WANTED--TO TINNERS--SEVERAL GOOD FURnace hands. Also, helpers. BLISS & BROWN, 52 Lake-st.

WANTED--TWO YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE photographic art; good chance. Call at the Orleans Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED--2 FIRST-CLASS JOB TINNERS AT 72 and 74 South Market-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE BLACKsmith, for repairing. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 731 State-st.

WANTED--TWO BOOK COMPOSITORS, IMMEdiately, at 264 Illinois-st.

WANTED--$300 WORTH OF CARPENTERING done; must be completed in one week; contract let long at once; will pay in lots and some cash. THOMAS & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A PARTY TO DO A JOB OF BRICK work and take a horse or a buggy as pay, at 125 West Adams-st.

WANTED--TAILORS--ONE GOOD COAT-MAKER and one good pants-maker, to go to the country; good wages. Apply Monday morning, at 329 and 331 East Madison-st.

WANTED--PRESS-BOY, AT LEGAL NEWS COMpany's office, 121 and 123 Fifth-av.

WANTED--TWO GOOD TAILORS TO WORK IN the shop by the week on all kinds of tailoring. No. 20 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD TINNER. APPLY AT 1026 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A PLUMBER TO GO INTO THE country for one month. Apply to CRAGIN BROS. & CO., 141, 143, and 145 Lake-st.

WANTED--TWO COAT-MAKERS AND TWO girls to work on custom-work, at 202 State-st. Apply Monday morning.

WANTED--THREE FIRST-CLASS BOOT-MAKERS at 202 South Clark-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD TINNERS. WILL GIVE steady job. Call Monday, 420 Centre-av., corner Nine Hundred.

WANTED--TO CIGAR-MAKERS--OUR CIGAR factory has not been closed, but is running as usual. We can give employment to good and steady workmen. None but strictly temperate need apply. D. W. TANSILL, & CO., 23 and 25 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TEN COAT AND SIX PANTALOON hands; none but good tailors need apply. W. H. REID, 140 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY, 50 GOOD JOINERS. FIELD, LEITER & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED--TUCK POINTERS. C. F. CAMP, 120 South Morgan-st.

WANTED--TEN GOOD CARPENTERS TO TRIM some houses; a good week need apply. Inquire at 118 East Monroe-st., up-stairs, on Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD TINNER AT 255 WEST MADison-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands sign-painting, Monday morning. 76 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--BOYS FROM 15 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO learn Spalding's to do finishing. Also, a girl that can work Singer Machine. 197 West Division-st.

WANTED--CARPENTERS, TO WORK IN THE country. Apply at carpenter-shop, in the rear of 894 West Madison-st.

WANTED--BILLINGS, THE PATCRIST, WANTS two first-class cobblers. No others need apply. 185 State-st., front room, up-stairs.

WANTED--A FEW CARPENTERS AT GARDEN City Manufacturing Company's sash shop, corner Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

Coachmen. Teamsters. &c.

WANTED--A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF AND drive horses and carriage, with good recommendations; small wages for the winter. 38 Washington-st., basement.

WANTED--COACHMAN--A GOOD, STEADY, RElable man, with best of city references; none other need apply. J. B. MAYO, 260 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--30 MEN FOR GRAVEL-TRAIN, RElaying, and track-lifting on T. C. & St. Louis Railway; company work, steady all year. 36 North Clark-st., Room 9.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--100 PEDLERS, MEN AND WOMEN, in the canvass of every household; no competition. Inquire at Room 9 Exchange Building, corner Washington and South Clark-sts.

WANTED--AN ACTIVE, ENERGETIC YOUNG man, as solicitor, to canvass merchants, manufacturers, steamboat, and railroad officials, to take the agency for the Philadelphia Asbestos Roofing. Apply or address with references, JOHN D. SNYDER, No. 107 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED--WAITER TO PRIDE IN TO 2, AT 57 BROAD'S restaurant, 175 East Washington-st.

WANTED--BOYS TO PRINT; 16 CENTS CAPital required. Inquire at Central Union Block, Room 28.

WANTED--A SMART BOY, GERMAN OR NORwegian, to serve in a grocery store; must have a knowledge of the trade. Apply at 447 West Indiana-st. Call early Monday morning.

WANTED -- IMMEDIATELY -- EXPERIENCED men to canvass for Appleton's New Cyclopedia, Picturesque America, and other popular works; best terms and territory given. J. H. CHAMBERS, 205 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED--COMPETENT PARTY HAVING SOME capital, to manufacture, introduce, and sell a patent stock; gilt edge investment, and good dividends. Address Doctor No. 2, West Division.

WANTED -- AN UNMARRIED MAN OF GOOD business habits and best of references, with a cash capital of $500 to $1,000; a good position for the right party. Address R 91, Tribune office.

WANTED--A SMART BOY WHO HAS WORKED in a grocery store. Apply at 178 West Lake-st., at once.

WANTED--ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS WILL find profitable employment as canvassers in their line of business by calling at 46 Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED--4 YOUNG MEN, GOOD WRITERS; state salary. R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--MEN TO TRAVEL AND SELL OUR staple goods; pays a large profit. 275 East Madison-st., Room 11.

WANTED--MEN WISHING EMPLOYMENT TO sell our new articles will put well. American Novelty Company, 128 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED--GOOD MEN TO SELL LOTS IN AN Exposition; man can make $15 to $25 per week. Apply after 8, at 179 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A BOY TO CARRY COAL FOR AN engine and assist in and two hours in the afternoon. 219 West Washington-st.

WANTED--A PORTER, COLORED, AT 305 WEST Madison-st. Call after 9 o'clock.

WANTED--TWO PRESS BOYS AT OFFICE OF Western Postal Record, 46 East Harrison-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the leather trade; must read and write German and give good reference. Address, in English, M, Tribune office.

WANTED--MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN, county, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Address Postal 986 Box 5,066, New York. One young man made $15 in one day. Everybody buys. Anyone can sell. No. of Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD SALESMAN WHO HAS NO objections to be out of the city one week each month. MOSES WARREN, 152 State-st.

WANTED--AN HONEST YOUNG MAN AS CLERK in a drug store. Apply with reference, at 126 Clarke-av.

WANTED--A WASHER AND HARNESS CLEANER, also two good hostlers, at the Northwestern Stables, 270 and 272 Michigan-st., North Side.

WANTED--AT 185 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 8, MEN, for each $75 per month and expenses in country. J. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Patent Solicitors.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN FOR kitchen work; must be a first-class cook; best of wages. 31 Bishop-court.

WANTED--A GOOD SWEDE OR NORWEGIAN servant girl to do general housework in a small family at once. Apply at 126 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron for a small family. Apply Monday, at 762 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL IN A FAMILY OF TWO, for general housework; good place for a good girl. Apply Monday at 59 Vincennes-av.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics--Continued.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 283 West Taylor-st.

WANTED--IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GIRL FOR general housework, or middle-aged American woman; can have a good home for the winter. Apply 604 Burnside-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call on Monday at 327 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 1139 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE boarding-house, and second girl. Apply at 163 Warren-av.

WANTED--A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for second work, at 115 Calumet-av. Call on Monday afternoon and evening, between 4 and 8 o'clock.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small private family; must be a good laundress. Apply at 1207 Indiana-av.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, AND asdet with child. 63 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR second work. One bringing best of references can find steady employment at her own price. Apply at 721 Washington-st., near Robey.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdry girl for a small family. English, Welsh, German, or Scandinavian. Good references required. Apply Monday morning, from 8 to 10 o'clock, at 809 Michigan-av., corner of Twenty-third-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO TAKE care of baby, and do light second work. Call at 1242 Prairie-av., near Thirteenth-st., Monday morning.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING. 356 West Adams-st.

WANTED--TWO COMPETENT GIRLS AS COOK and second girl in a private family; German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred; must be thoroughly acquainted with their duties. Call or address 520 Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. Inquire Monday, at 1116½ Indiana-av. No Irish need apply.

WANTED--GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL TO do housework in private family; no boarders. Must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Wages $4 per week. Apply at 804 Michigan-av.

WANTED--AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, 1 KITCHen and other girls. Call Monday.

WANTED--A SECOND GIRL AT 579 MICHIGAN-av. Good reference required.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two in family. Apply corner Forty-third-st. and Grand boulevard.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply on Monday at 124 Twenty-first-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to do general housework in a family of three. 152 Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at corner of Monroe-st. and California-av.

WANTED--A GOOD EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR second work; good cook; good wages given; references required. Apply at 200 West Washington-st., corner Oakley.

WANTED--A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO ASSIST in housework in a small family. Apply at 264 South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-first.

WANTED--A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. ALSO dish-washer and scrubber. 76 East Monroe-st., Room 20; entrance, Myers' Opera House.

WANTED--AT NO. 30 WESTERN-AV., A GOOD girl for general housework.

WANTED--GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 324 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND-WORK; good wages. Apply at 20 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY. Call at 194 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Call Monday at 345 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--AT 85 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., A COMpetent girl to do general housework for family of four. German, Norwegian, or Swede preferred.

WANTED--GOOD, TIDY GIRL FOR LIGHT housework, at 517 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN COOK, wash, and iron in a private family. Inquire at 62 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Inquire at 826 West Tyler-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO WORK IN SMALL FAMily at 32 Smith-st., near corner Wood and Madison. Call early.

WANTED--GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON; small private family; Norwegian or Swedish preferred. Call at 342 Lincoln-av., between Webster and Belden.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR SECONDwork, the other for general housework, at 816 Michigan-av.

WANTED--10 GIRLS AND BOYS TO CAN AND pickle tomatoes at Oak Park, five miles from city limits. Call before 9 a. m. Monday, at 36 North Clark-st., Room 7.

WANTED--A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 40 South May-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMILY, at 212 Morgan-st., nearly vacated at 10 a. m.; a good cook, washer, &c., and second girl.

WANTED--GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL FOR second work. Apply at 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED--TO GO TO ENGLEWOOD, A GIRL TO assist in housework and care of baby. Apply for two days at 160 South Dearborn-st., up stairs.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; family of three; good wages. Also, girl to attend to children and wash and iron for four. Apply to S. B. CHASE, 178 South Water-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl to do general housework. 609 Wabash-av.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED COOK. CALL AT 203 LaSalle-st., 2 o'clock Monday.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF 2 children and do light second work. 1464 Prairie-av.

WANTED--AT 124 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD and Harrison-sts., A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Also, one to assist in the dining-room, and must be used to waiting on table in a first-class boarding-house.

WANTED -- A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Swede or German cook, for private family at 307 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A CAPABLE DINING-ROOM GIRL, that understands chamber-work. Apply 694 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TWO GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRLS. One to cook, wash, and iron, and the other as second girl. Apply at 676 Prairie-av.

WANTED--AT 1262 MICHIGAN-AV., A COOK, TO wash and iron; also a second girl to assist with the washing and ironing.

WANTED--WAITER-GIRLS, AT 622 STATE-ST., up-stairs.

WANTED--A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work; one that can go home nights. Apply at 17 Laflin-st., near Madison.

Seamstresses.

WANTED--25 EXPERIENCED CLOAK AND dress-makers; first immediately at 129 West Madison-st. JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

WANTED--A TAILORESS AT 826 WABASH-AV.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKERS. ALSO girl to learn business. 617 Wabash-av.

WANTED--A MACHINE OPERATOR, TO WORK on shoes. Apply at notion store, 152 West Harrison-st.

Milliners.

WANTED--2 YOUNG GIRLS TO WORK ON cotton hats; practical hands preferred. 129 State-st., Room 11.

Laundresses.

WANTED -- ONE GOOD WASHER AND ONE starcher. HUB LAUNDRY, 642 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A WOMAN TO TAKE THE LAUNDRY work for a small family. Wages, $4 per week. Apply at 827 Wabash-av.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS SHIRT AND LADIES' clothes ironers at O. K. Laundry, 253 Wabash-av. Call Monday.

WANTED--A LAUNDRESS COMPETENT TO manage a hotel laundry; also, a chambermaid. Address Y 99, Tribune office.

WANTED--HEAD LAUNDRESS, LAUNDRY girls, dish washers, and scrub girls, at Burdick House, southwest corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED--GOOD SHIRT AND LADIES' CLOTHES ironer, and girl to fold clothes, at the Lakeside Laundry, 62 and 64 Canal-st.

Nurses.

WANTED--A RELIABLE WOMAN AS NURSE; good references will be required. 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED--A NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT 626 PARK-av.

WANTED--A GOOD, RESPECTABLE NURSEgirl, about 14 years old, at 56 South Peoria-st. Must come well recommended.

WANTED--A NURSE GIRL, GERMAN PREFERRED, for one baby. 127 Twenty-sixth-st.

WANTED--A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 15 YEARS old, one that will be playful, to take care of a baby 1 year old. Call at 2639 Wabash-av., basement door.

Housekeepers.

WANTED--A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS cook, housekeeper, one that wants a permanent situation and a home. Apply at Bath, Door, and Blind Store, 19 and 21 North Canal-st. H. H. MORRIS.

WANTED--HOUSEKEEPER, AT EVANSTON, BY a lady in the city; must be a good manager; fondness of all care, except her children; family of ten; servants kept. Address R 58, Tribune office.

WANTED -- LADY, COMPETENT HOUSEkeeper, to rent a handsomely furnished house, South Side, and board the family. Address G 88, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS FOR PRIVATE FAMilies (German, Norwegian, Irish, English, Swedish), MISS HUNT'S Agency, 95 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st. Don't call Sunday.

WANTED--GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 60 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS FOR EVANSTON, AUstin, and city families supplied with good help on short notice by MISS HILLSTROM'S, 46 South Union-st.

WANTED--31 GIRLS IN PRIVATE HOUSES, boarding-houses, restaurants, and hotels in the city and country. Inquire at 122 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--A LADY GOING TO CALIFORNIA wishes a smart business lady to accompany her; must have good recommendations. Call at 57 Clark-st., Room 61, Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED--A GIRL TO WORK ON A LAMB lay. 200 Archer-av.

WANTED--2 YOUNG LADIES, GOOD WRITERS; state salary. R 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--LADY CANVASSERS FOR CITY OR country to sell sewing-machine attachments; none but those competent to run any first-class machine need apply; with such first-class arrangements can be made. Call or address Mr. H. JONES, in dry goods store 266 West Lake-st., near Paulina.

WANTED--IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG LADY as correspondent. Address R 56, Tribune office.

WANTED--A GOOD, SMART, AND INTELLIGENT young lady to attend reception-room, &c., in photograph gallery. Apply from 9a. m. till 4 p. m. to ABBOTT & ZIEGLEY, 150 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers. Clerks. &c.

SITUATION WANTED--AS BOOKKEEPER, OR other similar capacity. Address M 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience in book-keeping. Can loan his employer a few hundred dollars. Good references. Address O 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK IN ANY CApacity; had five years' experience as dry-goods salesman. Salary expected, $15 per week. Address M O R, care Carrier No. 1.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 experience in the wholesale or retail boot and shoe store; best of references given. Address J 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A THOROUGH PRACtical business man (middle-aged), as book-keeper, cashier, or general office work. First-class references. Address G., 760 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN A STORE OR ELSEwhere, by a stranger in the city; not afraid to roll barrels, and competent to keep a full set of books; age, 26 years. Address O 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN DRUG STORE BY A assistant with three years' experience. In exam. Call or address H, Room 7 Kendall Building.

SITUATION WANTED--ACCOUNT BOOKS OPENed, closed or balanced by a thorough accountant; satisfactory reference; no objection to evenings or during the day. Address A. BRASHER, Room 1, No. 229 Lake-st., corner Market.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, ENGlish, to keep books, write letters, figures, and willing to work. Address Y 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS CLERK IN A STORE, by a young man that is steady, industrious, and strictly honest; has had charge of reference as former employer. Address R 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A FIRST-CLASS PREscription clerk, who can loan a few hundred dollars. Address E 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN WHO has had five years' experience as a bank-clerk. Best of reference given. Address S 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A STEADY, INDUStrious young man, as assistant shipping or retail grocery store. Apply at 97 South Clark-st., Room 18.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS correspondent in a publishing house or assistant bookkeeper. Address J 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN, either as clerk or salesman in some good house. No objection to travelling; or would go further West. Address O 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN FROM New York, aged 20. Has had large experience in wholesale notions; is also competent to fill position in retail store or counter in dry goods. Best of references. Address M 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--IN EITHER WHOLESALE or retail drug business. Over 7 years' experience. Can produce first-class testimonials as to character and morals. Address reference, as to character and morals. Address OBRYEST, GARSON, P. O. Box 256, Sandusky, O.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN AS cashier, by a gentleman who has had 10 years' experience; can give bond or security equal to trust, also city references. Address Y 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A BUSINESS MAN OF many years, who is employed part of the days wishes engagement during the evening, at bookkeeping or some similar work. Address Y 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--NOTICE.--A GENTLEMAN of polished address, well educated, good penman, and for many years a merchant, desires employment suitable for his talents; having a lifetime experience, he can devote any job time is the principal thing sought. Address V 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience as a dry-goods salesman; is a first-class man in a store. Address G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--NOTICE TO HORSEMEN and others shipping stock to California.--The undersigned will go in charge of stock for expenses out, to any part of California or Oregon; can give the best of city references; is a good coach and horseman, groom, hostler, and steer man. Address G 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS PORTER, WAITER, or night-watchman, in a hotel. Good references. Address Well experienced in hotel work. Address G 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--A MARRIED MAN OF UNquestionable character and business qualifications is desirous of changing his present place; for one in a retail store or wholesale house; best of references can be given; salary no object; speaks German, too. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS JANITOR OR OTHER light employment; is a respectable, active man. Good temperate habits (American). Inquire at Chicago Relief Employment Agency.

SITUATION WANTED -- AS ASSISTANT BARkeeper in a first-class house by a reliable man of temperate habits, understands the handling of wines and liquors, and manufacturing of bitters, syrups, &c. Address R 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A STOUT YOUNG man (19), in city or country, where he may have work for the winter; is good at writing, figures, and the care of horses. Address Y 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS TRAVELING SALESman by a young man who thoroughly understands the business; has a thorough Central route on commission; reference first-class. Address R 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--ANY GOOD HOUSE WISHing to engage a man with executive ability for management of business or books, brewery, distillery, or any place of one whose character, word, and work may be relied upon; best of city references and testimonials from present employers. Address R 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS PROOF-READER ON a newspaper, or in a publishing house, by a thoroughly competent, steady man. Address O 97, 208 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN (French) who speaks English; wants home in a private family; best references. Please address OSCAR, 470 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED--A FARMER MADE $46 IN one week; one young man cleared $18 in one day. Agents from the country preferred. 86 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO SECOND-WORK or to do general housework for 2 or 3. Apply at 1151 Prairie-av. South Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call at 356 Third-av., on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Address G 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for second work or general housework. Please call Monday at 178 Buddan-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work. Apply at 325 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SCOTCHWOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family or boarding house. Apply at 1000 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; can give best of city references. Apply at 255, corner Polk and Canal-sts., Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook in a first-class family; she can do very good cooking, and understands her business; has good references. Call at 291 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO DO second work; would prefer work in a small family. Call for two days, at 326 East Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A RESPECTABLE married woman to do general housework in a small private family, where she can keep her child. 1 year old. Call or address 262 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDISH GIRL--To do second-work and sewing, or to cook, wash, and iron, in small family. Address G 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Apply at 71 North Ann-st., on Monday morning.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY TWO SWEDISH girls together, one for kitchen, and one for general housework. 187 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, as second girl, or to do general housework in a private family. Apply three days at 512 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED--TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Call on Monday, 703 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--2 NICE RESPECTABLE girls want a place for second-work in a private boarding-house, or chamber work and general housework together. Apply at 713 South Halsted-st., near Eighteenth, over Drug Store, Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY 2 AMERICAN GIRLS, sisters, in some first-class private family; are fully competent to take charge and do the entire work in any department; would wish to be the only servants kept in the house; only first-class parties need answer; first-class references given and required. Address for 2 days O 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chambermaid in a first-class hotel. Call Monday at 125 Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD SCOTCH girl to do general housework, or as second girl; no objection to go to the country. Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY FOR sewing; one that understands cutting and fitting. Call or address 229 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY, AS DRESSmaker, in a family; sews by the day or week. Good reference given. Address J 39, Tribune office, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDE GIRL, IN A private family, to do washing and ironing. Call Monday at No. 19 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY--AS SEAMstress or operative in a wholesale or retail dress or cloak store. Address, immediately, O 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SINGLE LADY--A good home in a family where she can sew and dressmake, permanently. Address R 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS DRESSMAKER AND O seamstress in a private family, by the day or week; has English sewing-machine. Address F M., 1184 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A SWEDE, AS COACHman, who is also a first-class gardener, and is willing to do general work around the house. Address R 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG MAN IN A private family to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful about the house; good city references. Address Y 102, Tribune office, or store No. 126 Twenty-second-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A YOUNG MAN, who is willing to learn a knowledge of the city; is willing to work hard; can come well recommended from present employer. Address G 96, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY MAN AND WIFE, a man to attend one horse and make himself useful about house; wife to do general housework. Address O 97, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BY A MAN AND WIFE, the man to take care of horses, and the woman to do general housework; is a first-class cook. Address G 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--TO BUTCHERS--BY A first-class man in a store. Address G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--NOTICE TO HORSEMEN and others shipping stock to California.--The undersigned will go in charge of stock for expenses out, to any part of California or Oregon; can give the best of city references; is a good coach and horseman, groom, hostler, and steer man. Address G 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MAN OF UNquestionable character and business qualifications is desirous of changing his present place; for one in a retail store or wholesale house; best of references can be given; salary no object; speaks German, too. Address R 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GOOD-NATURED Danish girl, in a private family, to sew and help in the house. Please call at 113 Hubbard-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family; can furnish her own sewing machine. Please call at 126 Buraside-st.

SITUATION WANTED--A WELL EDUCATED young lady wishes a position in a store; is willing to do all kind of fine needlework and hairdressing; wishes for a suitable place in a private family; not lived out in the city before; can be seen for 2 days at 142 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS WASHING -- GENTLEman's washing wanted by an experienced laundry woman. Address 106 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED -- BY A FIRST-CLASS lady dressmaker, by the day or week. Apply or address 167 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family, by a lady of experience. Reference if required. Address R 72, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED--A WIDOW LADY WANTS a home for the winter; no objection to the country; would take charge of a widower's home or boarding-house; good reference. Please address Mrs. A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A widower's family, by an American lady with one child; with good reference. Call in the rear of 85 West Lynn-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A LADY OF RESPECTAbility wishes a situation as housekeeper. Widower's or bachelor's preferred. Call at 167 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED--A WIDOW LADY FROM Massachusetts desires a situation either as housekeeper or to do the housework for a widower's family. Address R 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY an English lady, or would do second-work in a boarding-house. Call, or address ANNIE, 481 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper or assistant in a family. Address R 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY a young widow desirous of a home; would like to take charge of a house for widower or bachelor. Address S 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A private family, by a thoroughly competent middle-aged lady; first-class references. Inquire at No. 256 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A WIDOW LADY AND a girl 9 years, desirous of a home in some quiet family; wages no object. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Milliners.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY IN A dry-goods, millinery, dress-making, or fancy straw-goods establishment, the main object being to obtain respectable employment, with an opportunity of learning the business; a very small salary will be accepted. Please address, for three days, M 92, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, as nurse and needle woman; can cut and fit young ladies' dresses and boys suits; can take baby from the month. Address F. W., Post-office Box 38.

SITUATION WANTED--A THOROUGHLY RELIAble and competent woman, living in the country, would like the care of a young child. Apply to GEO. GARDNER, 15 Bryan Block.

SITUATION WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; references from the best city physicians. Call or address AURSE, 248 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A WOMAN, TO TAKE care of a baby. Can take full charge of it from its birth or would do general housework in a small family. The best of city reference given if required. Apply at 243 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED--AS A NURSE. BY MARIA S. BUCKEE. Call or address 55 Burnside-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED--WEST SIDE WASHING and ironing wanted, by A No. 1 laundress. Address E 99 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--WASHING AND IRONING wanted, to take to the house. 290½ South May-st

SITUATION -- WANTED -- BY AN AMERICAN woman, a washing and ironing, some first-class gentleman, or family washing; washing and mending done first-class for $1 per dozen; family washing taken by the month; first-class city references given. Address M 59, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help of every nationality can be promptly supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1000 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED--IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by a first-class English cook. MISS BARTON'S office, 233 State-st., entrance on Eighteenth-st. Don't call Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED--BOB GOOD COOKS, second girls and nurses, for hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families; Swedes and Germans a specialty; have first-class Irish help. Mrs. BALKAM'S Office, 228 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR FIRST-CLASS FEmale help in private families, hotels, and restaurants. Room 13 Masonic Temple, southwest corner Randolph and Halsted-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR COOKS, CHAMBERmaids, and girls for housework. Working Girls' Home, 227 West Randolph-st.; pleasant home and good board for girls.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FOR C

CHATSWORTH.

"The Palace of the Peak."

The Grandest Private Mansion in the World.

A History of the Hall.

Chatsworth is situate in the heart of Derbyshire. Derbyshire is one of the midland counties, and is termed

THE SWITZERLAND OF ENGLAND.

In visiting Chatsworth from the north, via Manchester and Woodley Junction, the nearest station to alight is Hassop; and from the north, via Derby and Matlock, it is Rowsley. Rowsley is beautifully situated near the confluence of the Rivers Derwent and Wye, and in the neighborhood of the famous Dove Dale. It has long enjoyed the patronage of gentlemen attached to piscatorial pursuits; while its proximity to Haddon Hall (from which it is distant only 1 mile) and Chatsworth Hall (from which it is distant 2½ miles) renders it the favorite resort of the artist and the antiquarian. Having arrived at Rowsley, the visitor takes the direction of Chatsworth Hall, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The princely grandeur of the varied architectural features of Chatsworth, its far-extended terraces and gardens, its numerous fountains and cascades, inclosed on all sides by natural scenery, rarely equaled in picturesque beauty, were objects of delight and admiration to every traveler, both European and American, through Derbyshire, during the greater part of the last century; whilst the improvements carried on for some years, guided by the refined taste of the late Duke, have nearly quadrupled, both in extent and magnificence, the limits of the original design; while it may be justly said that, as a private mansion, it claims the proud distinction of having no rival and no peer. For the last century it has borne the name of

"THE PALACE OF THE PEAK,"

and travelers of all nations have considered it one of the most splendid residences in England.

In proceeding from Chatsworth Inn to the Palace of the Peak, it is better for the pedestrian, immediately after passing the lodge-gate, to diverge from the carriage-road into the park, in order to obtain a view of the mansion. From the summit of the rising ground on the left-hand side of the road, one of the most splendid views of this superb edifice is obtained. The whole of the west front is at once displayed to the eye, and, with all its beautifully-varied features, forms a delightfully-interesting picture. Chatsworth is indeed, as viewed from this point, a noble structure. This, the principal front, is rich in architectural ornament. It comprises three divisions of equal dimensions. The base is rusticated, and the central compartment is projected and distinguished by handsome fluted Ionic columns, which support an ornamental frieze and pediment, within the tympanum of which the arms of the Devonshire family are admirably sculptured in stone. The right and left portions of this elegant front have each four fluted Ionic pilasters,—the whole being surmounted with open balustrades, divided into sections, and adorned with urns, vases, and statues. Along the whole of this front, extending from north to south, upwards of 1,200 feet, is seen the Duke's Italian flower-garden, which is separated from the park by dwarf balustrades; the two extremities paneled on the sides, and of excellent masonry. The centre of the garden is ornamented with a beautiful pond of water.

The scene is one of peculiar beauty. The verdant carpet of Nature and the darker foliage of her draperies are so delightfully relieved and contrasted with the beautiful pale-yellow masonry, the chaste Grecian architecture, white statuary, sparkling fountains, and the majestic river, that, for a moment, imagination luxuriates within the ideal realms of Fairy-land, or in some one of the gorgious valleys of the Sunny South, rather than in Northern climes, and amid the healthy mountains of the Peak.

Before proceeding to describe the interior of the Hall, the following brief

OUTLINE OF ITS HISTORY

may be interesting:

The ancient mansion which stood upon the site of the present edifice appears to have been a quadrangular building with turrets, in Domesday Book, the word is written, "Chetesworthe," although it would appear that Chetesworthe would have been the people, as, as it doubtless took its name from one of its Saxon owners named Chetel, and its termination signifies a court or forum. Chatsworth is, therefore, most probably a corruption of Chetelsworthe, or the court of Chetel.

At the time of the Norman survey, the manor belonged to the Crown, and was in the keeping of William Peverill. It was afterwards, for many years, the property of a family named Leech, by whom it was sold to the Agards, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish, who, soon afterwards, pulled down the old Hall, and began to build on its site a spacious mansion. Before one wing of the intended fabric was reared, Sir William died, Oct. 25, 1557; but his widow continued the erection, and completed the whole building in a style which entitled it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak. The widow of Sir William Cavendish was Elizabeth, who afterwards became the celebrated

COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

As his lady may be considered the founder of Chatsworth, the following slight sketch of her life may not be uninteresting:

Elizabeth was the third daughter and coheiress of John Hardwicke, whose family had been established at Hardwicke, Derbyshire, for six generations; which estate she brought to her second husband, Sir William Cavendish; and it has ever since continued in the possession of her lineal descendants. She was a woman of undaunted spirit, and happy in her several marriages to great persons. This beautiful and discreet woman was married, at the age of 14, to Robert Barley, of Barley (now called Barlow), in the County of Derby, who was also very young, and died soon after, Feb. 2, 1532; but his large estate was settled on her and her heirs. She lived a widow a considerable time, and then took for her second husband Sir William Cavendish, who had so great an affection for her that, on her desire, he sold his estate in the southern part of England to purchase lands in Derbyshire, where her own friends and kindred lived. Also, on her further persuasion, he began a noble mansion-house at Chatsworth, which he did not live to finish. By this union she had three sons and three daughters, of whom the second son, William, became heir to the wholesome, and was afterward the first Earl of Devonshire. After the Lady Cavendish continued in her widowhood some time, rejecting many offers, and then accepting Sir William St. Loe, Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, and the possessor of divers fair lordships in Gloucestershire, which, in articles of marriage, she took care should be settled on her and her own heirs, in default of issue by him; and, having no child by him, she lived a widow to the end of his whole estate. In this third widowhood she had not survived her charms of wit and beauty, by which she captivated the then greatest subject in the realm, viz.: George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she brought to terms, to the greatest honor and advantage to herself and children. On Feb. 15, 1589, she was again a widow,—a change of conditions that

BARELY, IF EVER,

befall any other woman; to be four times a creditable and happy wife; to rise by every husband into greater wealth and higher honors; to have issue by one husband only; to have all her children live, and all, by her advice, honorably and creditably disposed of during her lifetime; and, after all, to live seventeen years a widow in absolute power and plenty. She built three of the most elegant seats ever raised by one hand, viz.: Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotes. She died in the 87th year of her age, Feb. 13, 1607, and was buried on the south side of All Hallows Church, Derby, under a stately mural monument, which she took care to erect during her lifetime. Horace Walpole records the following curious tradition of this celebrated lady: That she was told by a fortuneteller that her death should not happen while she continued building; and accordingly she employed much wealth in this way; yet, strange to say, she died in a hard frost, when the workmen could not labor.

The Palace of the Peak became her occasional residence during her union with her fourth husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury. When the Earl was intrusted with the custody of May Queen of Scots, this hall acquired peculiar interest as being one of the prisons of that unfortunate Princess.

DURING THE CIVIL WARS

between the Parliament and Charles I. Chatsworth was occasionally occupied as a fortress by both parties. In 1643, it was garrisoned for the Parliament by forces commanded by Sir John Gell; and, in December of the same year, the Earl of Newcastle, after taking Wingfield Manor, attacked and made himself master of Chatsworth Hall, and placed a garrison in it for the King, under the command of Col. Eyre.

The erection of the older portion of the modern mansion of Chatsworth was projected about the year 1687, by the celebrated fourth Earl (afterwards first Duke) of Devonshire, on his retirement from the Court of James II.

WILLIAM,

the fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire, succeeded to the Earldom while in his 44th year. He was an illustrious patriot, an enterprising statesman, and greatly surpassed his ancestors in several striking accomplishments. He had also considerable reputation as a poet and man of letters. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, which he had much enriched by observation and reading. Chatsworth remains as a monument to his love of the fine arts; and the Revolution of 1688 is an historical proof of his ardent attachment to the liberties of his country. The following inscription he left to be placed upon his monument:

"WILLIAM, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE,
A faithful subject to good sovereigns,
Inimical and hateful to tyrants."

The south front of Chatsworth Hall was commenced rebuilding in 1687. The Great Hall and staircase were completed in 1690, and the works were directed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. The west front was finished in 1706, and the whole building was completed soon afterwards, being about twenty years from the time of its commencement.

ARTISTS OF GREAT CELEBRITY

were engaged to contribute decorations to the interior and exterior of this sumptuous pile. The painting was chiefly executed by Verrio, Laguerre, Ricard, Huyd, Highmore, and Sir James Thornhill; the carving in stone by Caius, Gabriel, Cibber (father of the celebrated comedian of that name), J. T. Geerserslins, Watson Harris, Nast, Nedault, Davies, Landscroon, and Auriol; that in wood by Gibbons, Watson, Young, Lobb, and Davies.

The new portion of Chatsworth (the great northern wing), is 385 feet long, forming a continuation of the east and west points. The length of the whole from north to south is 557 feet. The northern wing was built by the Duke for the accommodation of his numerous visitors.

WILLIAM SPENCER CAVENDISH,

the sixth Duke and ninth Earl of Devonshire, was born in Paris in 1790. He was endowed with a liberal and comprehensive mind, and devoted his princely revenues to the patronage of the fine arts, the encouragement of literature, and to that splendid yet judicious style of living which renders the luxuries of society the channels of public benefit. His establishment was numerous and elegant, became his rank, and his entertainments of bespoke all once his magnificence, taste, and benevolence. His property was of almost incredible amount, and his princely mansions of "Chatsworth," "Hardwick Hall," "Bolton Abbey" "Lismore Castle," "Devonshire House," London, and "Chiswick," were maintained in a manner commensurate with his great wealth.

THE CHASTENESS OF THE DESIGN,

and the superiority of the masonry and of every kind of work, evince talent of the first order. The stone is of a pleasant color to the eye, and slightly tinged with pale yellow; and the whole was furnished from quarries on the estate. The exterior of the Hall is classically beautiful, and presents an assemblage of parts so arranged as to be strikingly picturesque, not only in outlines, but in light and shadow,—the northern extremity being distinguished by an elegant Italian tower, in the construction of which the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders of architecture have been tastefully used.

THE SITUATION OF CHATSWORTH

is delightful, affording many views of uncommon beauty from the house and grounds; standing in an extensive park, upwards of eleven miles in circumference, stocked with numerous herds of deer, and presenting every variety of aspect,—the healthy mountain or the lovely valley; here the gently-swelling eminence of verdant slope; there the wooded heights or the bold, blunt crag,—the whole studded with majestic trees of hundreds of years' growth. In short, the natural scenery of the domain has been preserved, and achitectural adornment so nicely blended with it that Chatsworth is preeminently one of the most beautiful palatial mansions in the country. The bridge which spans the river, separating the Park from the Edensor was built by Paine from a design by Michael Angelo, and ornamented with some fine marble figures by Cibber. Near the bridge stands a small elevated terrace, fenced with high walls, surrounded by a moat, and shrouded by ancient trees called the Bowur of Mary Queen of Scots. A garden formerly occupied its summit, in which that unhappy Princess spent many hours during her sojourn at Chatsworth.

[A description of the various apartments of Chatsworth Hall, and their contents, will be given in another article.] W. G. C.

The Crazy Duke.

European exchanges are filled with gossip and anecdotes about the late Duke of Brunswick, whose death seems to have let loose an amount of scandal that makes our usually so very sedate trans-atlantic contemporaries appear absolutely lively. Here is a choice bit of history concerning his last voluntary departure from his capital, prior to his final involuntary exit.

The Duke had stopped at his favorite hotel, and in the morning, about 10 o'clock, his magnificently-furnished sleeping-coach drove up to the door, and was soon surrounded by an admiring crowd of his faithful Brunswickers. A few minutes after, the doors of the hotel opened and out stepped the Duke's mistress—a lady of the opera—in the most negligent negligee possible, in fact somewhat dressed and undressed like the beautiful Helen in Offenbach's comic opera. The populace stared in amazement as she entered the sleeping-coach, but probably a feeling akin to that which moved the Athenian jury to pardon Phyrne upon the exhibition of her charms, prevented the Brunswickers from venting the wrath of their outraged moral nature upon this fair one. When the hotel doors opened again, however, to let out the reprobate Duke in a boiling point, and scarcely had the figure of the Duke vanished within the sleeping-coach than all the moveable stones of the pavement flew after him; and saldom has a coachman driven with more reckless speed than did the Duke's carriage-driver that time. In the evening of that day the Duke, as usual, visited the opera where his mistress performed. Meanwhile, all the rotten eggs and apples that could be procured in the city had been bought up by the Brunswickers, and a wondrous cannonade opened upon the lady of the sleeping-coach the moment she made her appearance. The effect of this demonstration was such as to drive not only the lady from the stage, but also His Highness from his opera-box. Both personages left the same night in their sleeping-coach, and the Duke did not revisit his Dukedom till the Paris revolution drove him even from that lax city.

In connection with this scapegrace's last will, it is now rumored that a new claimant to his property has come forth in the person of a young Frenchman, who announces himself a grandson of the deceased. According to his statement, the Duke was married to his grandmother, a daughter of an English Admiral, but had abandoned and repudiated her, as well as their only child,—a daughter,—who was subsequently married to a French nobleman, and whose son the claimant pretends to be. It is not likely, however, that his claim will be recognized. At the funeral of the Duke, the Geneva authorities refused him permission to participate as chief mourner. The Duke himself, during all his lifetime, repudiated any such marriage as that insisted on by his would-be grandson. Meanwhile, Duke Karl's brother, the present reigning Duke of Brunswick, has expressed his readiness to relinquish all his hereditary claims to Duke Karl's personal property, and it is now estimated that the City of Geneva will net from the Duke's legacy the enormous sum of $200,000,000.

A Dog-Story.

A Richmond, Va., paper tells a story of a very sagacious dog and a very foolish man, and the man owns the dog. He is a married man, and the other evening told his young wife that he was going to the "lodge." The wife anxiously looked for the return of her husband until the small hours of the morning, and finally there was a scratching at the door. She opened it. The dog was there and something more. He had in his mouth a bloody handkerchief and a round piece of ivory of about the size of a silver dollar. She did not know anything about the ivory, but the bloody handkerchief suggested to her a terrible story. She put on her bonnet and followed the dog. He piloted her to the lodge, which was in an upper chamber of a high building, and there on the floor in one corner was her husband with a badly-swollen eye and a bleeding nose and useless legs. He could not walk home, but there was a reason for that, which disappeared in a few hours. That young man now wants to dispose of a very faithful, well-meaning dog. He also wants to find the man who hit him on the nose in the gambling-house.

—The Chinese tempted in San Francisco, which used to be among the curious places visited by strangers, have become less popular since it has been discovered that the Chinese use them to secrete small-pox patients.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Its Politics and Finance---A Noted Hunter.

"Oath" Among the Wild Animals--Each Animal with a Beautiful Moral.

Relics of "Hanse" McNeill, Guerrilla.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CREAT-RIVER COUNTRY, W. Va., Sept. 28, 1873.

"Fisk & Hatch have failed," said the old Marylander. "Well, West Virginny has got the railroad anyway. The Chesapeake & Ohio is *done*. The Northern Pacific ain't. And now there's another way over the Alleghany Mountains."

We were cantering, quite a party of us, over the Northwest Virginia turnpike, the great highway to the Ohio, which was opened about 1838, and kept up its toll-gates and teams, stages and owners of cattle, stone taverns and occasional highwaymen, down to 1853, when the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad closed its greater career. Now it is an infrequented, but still a broad and beautiful, mountain-road, haunted with the remembrances of its prime, darkened with moss and viney margins; and the occasional raids and marches over it during the Rebellion have added to its picturesque. Here we are in the land of the mountain-bear and the panther, still amongst the bright green glades; and in our party are some hunters who have insisted on coming along to beguile the way. They all want to prove to me that a railroad can pay in these fertile and stupendous solitudes.

"WEST VIRGINNY,"

says the Colonel, who rides at the head of the column, "has got a career before her; but it's a slow one till they ransack her mines of coal. Her people keep the old mountaineer character of Kenton and Boone, eat venison and bear, and still wear moccasins and hunting-shirts. They have got only one institution of modern times: a corrupt Legislature, which elected Senator Davis to Washington City at the instance of Garrett's railroad; and they have also a Board of Public Works which quarrels with the Governor as to which of them shall squander the taxes. They have a new Capitol-edifice at Charlestown, stable cities at Wheeling and Parkersburg, and some immigration."

The Colonel, be it known, is a Marylander, who owns many thousand acres of wild land on both sides of the Fairfax Stone. Besides him is a little, weazen old man, who has killed his deer and rattlesnakes between the "Yock" and the Chest Rivers for eighty years. We turn to him, and ask if there are any greater hunters than himself in these parts.

"Oh, yes!" he says. "But, since Old Browning's death, I'm as peart as any of 'em."

"Tell us about Browning," we say. So he tells it, and we straighten it out.

THE MARYLAND NIMROD.

Near the confluence of Stang Run and the Big Youghiogheny lives, until recently, Meshach Browning, a celebrated Maryland hunter, who "escheated" about 1,000 acres of land in the latter part of his days, built a grist-mill, and left a name respected by all and revered by a large posterity. He was the son of a subaltern English soldier, who escaped from Braddock's battle, and he was born in Frederick County, 1781. He never saw his father, and his mother married again. His childless aunt, therefore, took him to Western Maryland, and he kept his first remembrances as an inmate of old Teen Friend's cabin, in Buffalo Marsh. He was, therefore, the legitimate successor of the first pioneer of the country, and he lived down to the period of our Civil War. Two men, inhabiting a same cabin, bridge the way from Braddock's defeat to the War of Secession.

Meshach Browning never had more than six months' schooling. After St. Clair's defeat, his uncle fell back with some forty settlers to Blooming Rose, where the future hunter met his woodland wife. He married her against the opposition of her father, who owned two slaves, out of deference.

After this he infested constantly, of seldom wearing his hat on the hunt, and often killing bears, bust-deers, and even panthers, in close grapple, with his hunting-knife. He began to hunt in 1795, and killed his last game in 1839. In that period he killed from 1,800 to 2,000 deer, between 300 and 400 bears, 50 panthers and cubmounts, and scores of wolves and wildcats. He also fought a severe fight, at the time of his death, of 6 sons, 44 grandsons, and 17 great-grandsons, and 5 daughters, 32 granddaughters, and 18 great-granddaughters,—in all, 122. At the time of the second war with England, this simple old mountaineer was beguiled by rival partisans to abandon following the army,—a subject of great remorse to him all his days. He also fought a terrible battle with the laborers on the National Road, at Selbysport, in the same war, when he undertook to muster them as military Captain. About 1814 he began to carry peltries and venison to Georgetown and Baltimore; and in 1824 he put up his mill. In 1826 he visited Annapolis, and, although a Marylander all his days, tasted there the first oysters he had ever seen,—which he fearfully disliked. On this occasion he went aboard a steamboat, and, being caught after the gang-plank was cut loose, jumped 25 feet.

Browning lived with his first wife 40 years, and with the second 18 years. He was much enfeebled in late years with rheumatism, but could bore traces of a great frame, and retained all his kindly nature. Francis H. Blair, Sr., thought his life as a hunter fully as notable as Daniel Boone's.

There is nothing so compatible to these mountain-saunterings as the Hunters' tales; so we listen to them by the hour, and construct a natural history of our own. First in our estimate is

THE ALLEGHANY BEAR.

The bear appears in life scarcely as big as a rat, and blind and naked. February is his favorite time for coming into existence, and he is suckled in the den by his carnivine mother, less than three months, when he promenades in the glade, no bigger than a cat, and is taught by the old dame to eat everything in order, from bugs and berries up to hogs and cattle. When he gets to maturity, and can drop the scale at 400 pounds, he is capable of walking off on his hind feet carrying a big hog in his arms. Bruin has his delight, but he can also stand, and rests from the pine-tree; and these latter substances build up his bowels so as to make hibernation a mere bottling up of bear's grease. Thus bottled and corked, like Gen. Butler at Bermuda Hundred, the Ursa sleeps without food or drink from Christmas until May-day. Then this real Rip Van Winkle staggers out, and takes his Seidlitz powder in the form of weeds and grass, and is soon ready again to climb a tree, rob a beehive, or bite his way out of a log-trap. "Bold, undaunted, and never quarrelsome without cause, I love and admire the bear," says one who has killed his hundreds of them in Maryland, "because it desires to insult neither man nor beast, nor will it suffer any to insult it.

GREAT-RIVER PANTHER.

Less noble than the bear is the more dreaded panther, which, with strength equal to the bear, and even from a dog, chooses the dark for his occasion, and kills his victim with a spring, and almost without a struggle. He can break the neck and the back-bone of a cow. The last panther was killed in Maryland 25 years ago. I bought the skin of one in West Virginia, just over the Maryland line, for $2, however, in 1873.

THE YOUNG MOUNTAIN WOLF.

The mountain and glade wolf, also scarce, is a sneak of conscience and memory, who seldom visits the same barn-yard of menace twice in a month, kills chiefly sheep, and lives in the most hidden place in the wilderness, burrowing from storms, and tunneling out of danger. But as a family-man, the wolf is entitled to husband and family-man, the wolf is entitled to a certificate. He goes long distances to get food for his female, bags a sheep miles on his back to feed its litter, and often disgorges from his own body to satisfy the household. They reciprocate, when able, by hunting with him; and the deer they hunt alternately in pack and by relays, shifting the scent on the changes of the wind, and, if the poor stag takes to a brook, they divide and pursue him up both banks to speedy capture and death.

MORAL HISTORY OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

As for the rattlesnake, he is well known still in the Alleghany country, although diminished by forest-fires, which burn him up away from his den, and by human enemies, who seek him in it while he is torpid, in early spring, and kill old and young. Rattlesnakes have been found with 15 rattles, and with the power and size of the adult human leg when incited to kick somebody. The bean Count-fool, with bells on his head and a stinging tongue in his head, was the medieval stereotype of the rattlesnake. To both something noble has been attributed, except by those who have been bitten. Our mountain Yorick

asked the simplest question, he expects to be paid for his answer, and everybody about the building is watching and waiting for an opportunity to put in his claim. Americans who travel in Europe are used to good living and good attendance when they travel at home, and they are willing to pay something extra for the best they can get when away from home.

The *London Review* is correct when it says that the American and Englisman do not assimilate when traveling. Although in the same section of a car or on the same boat on one of the lakes, they seldom exchange a word, and never unless the American breaks ice. Their answers to questions are in monosyllables, and the questioner feels as if he were being snubbed for having asked them. After one or two attempts of this kind, the American feels more disposed to attempt to commence by signs and motions with a Turk than to make an effort to open any social conversation with the Englishman who may be sitting on the other side of him. The fact is that John Bull is a surly and suspicious character. He thinks that every man who approaches him without an introduction has some evil intentions, and at once becomes so watchful that he is as dumb as an oyster. In a good deal of experience in Continental traveling we have never known an Englishman to commence or invite a conversation, although we have met with some who have ultimately proved very pleasant and agreeable traveling companions. But this money-question is the one that is invariably predominant in their minds. They always pant to know how it is that so many Americans are able to bring their whole families to Europe, and spend money so lavishly; how it is possible for us to go on so rapidly in the payment of our national debt, etc. The natural and only answers that can be given to these questions they set down as American gasconde, American boasting, and exaggeration. It thus often happens that what might otherwise have been a pleasant traveling acquaintance ends with ill feeling, and the American resolves in future to stand aloof from all intercourse with Englishmen. During five months' travel, we have exchanged words with but one Englishman, and he was introduced to us by a Hungarian.

THAT ROOSTER.

It Is the Cause of All the Rev. Pinkney's Troubles.

From the Danbury News.

The Rev. Mr. Pinkney, of Slawson, bought a game rooster from a Danbury dealer, Saturday. Mr. Pinkney informs us that he was not aware of the fowl was of the game species; he bought it because of its shapely appearance. We believe this statement, and are confident that the good people of Slawson will acquit him of all blame in the unfortunate affair of Sunday morning, the particulars of which are as follows:

At the time the trouble commenced, Mr. Pinkney was engaged in arranging his neck-tie preparatory to putting on his coat and vest. Happening to look out of the window, he saw his new rooster and a rooster belonging to the Widow Rathburn squaring off in the street for a fight. Surprised and pained at this display, he immediately started out to quell the disturbance, but it was too late. When he got there, a half-dozen young ruffians, with cigars in their mouths, and evil in their eyes, had surrounded the birds, which were already in the affray. They would thrust their heads out at each other, and ruffle their necks, and then dance around and strike out with their spurs, and jump back and strike out their heels again. And when the boys saw him, they shouted out:

"Hurry up, baldy [Mr. Pinkney is a little bald], or you'll miss the fun."

Mr. Pinkney was inexpressibly shocked. It was Sunday morning; the homes of two of his deacons and several of his most prominent members were in sight, and here were those roosters carrying on like mad, and a parcel of wicked and profane boys shouting their approval, and noisily betting on the result. He made an effort to secure his fowl, but it eluded him. The perspiration streamed down his face, which burned like fire, his knees trembled, and he felt, as he saw the neighbors gathering, that if the earth would only open and swallow him he could never be sufficiently grateful.

Just as he attempted to catch his rooster, a rough-looking individual, with his pants in his boots, and a cap with a drawn down fore-piece, came up, and, taking in the scene at a glance, sided in with the other rooster.

"Fair play," shouted the new-comer, for the benefit of the crowd, and "Don't step on the birds, old codger," for the particular benefit of Mr. Pinkney, who, crazed beyond reason, was jumping about, wringing his arms, and muttering incoherent things, to the great danger of stepping on the combatants.

"Good for old Pinkney's rooster!" screamed the boys, in delight, as that old fowl knocked a handful of feathers from his opponent's neck.

"The parson knows how to do it," said the one-eyed man, gleefully.

Mr. Pinkney could have swooned.

"I'll go you $5 on the widder," said the rough man, earnestly winking at the clergyman.

"Take him, Pinkney, take him Pinkney," chorused the crowd of ragamuffins.

"My friends," protested the minister, in a voice of agony, "I cannot—I cannot—"

"Fair play, sir," said an enthusiastic man with a fish-pole, "I'll put up for you, and you can let me have it from your donation."

The clergyman groaned.

"Catch the widder," shouted the rough man to Mr. Pinkney, indicating the lady's bird by a motion of his finger.

Mr. Pinkney clutched it, dropping on his knees as he did so. At the time, the rough man, by a dexterous move, caught the clergyman's bird, and also dropped on his knee, opposite.

Just then Mr. Pinkney looked up, and there saw two of his deacons and several of the members staring down upon the scene with an expression of intense pain, the unhappy man dropped Mrs. Rathburn's fowl, and darted into the house.

As soon as he recovered from his mishap, he sent in his resignation, but a critical examination had been made in the meantime, and it transpired that, as far as the worthy man was concerned, there was not the least blame. The resignation was not accepted.

HUMOR.

A Galesburg barber advertises himself as a "Professor of crinicultural abscission and craniological tripsis."

—Scene in a Western Court: Judge—"Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner—"No, Judge; I had $10, but my lawyer took that."

—Pincshman—"I give Irish man to custody."

"What for?" "What for! The schroundrel hesh been tryin' to make me drunk and incapablish."

—Over the shop-door of a pork butcher in a village in one of the eastern counties of England may be seen a sign-board representing a man in a black coat, brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

—A Memphis paper states that during a fire in that city the other day a woman carried a barrel of flour down stairs without bursting a hoop. In ordinary times if exhausts her to strike her husband twice with the poker.

—An Indiana man, suing for a divorce, charges his spouse, among other intolerable faults, with having a "big bustle and a deceitful tongue."

—When you see a bare-headed man following a cow through the front gate, and filling the air with garden implements and profanity, you may know that his cabbage-plants have been set out.

—An Alton (Ill.) woman recently threw a brick at a dog, and hit her husband, who stood fifty feet behind her.

—We once knew a boy who said that he liked "a good rainy day,—too rainy to go to school, and just rainy enough to go fishing."

—Two young ladies of LaCrosse were standing by the side of a ditch, thirteen feet wide, which they didn't know how to cross, when their escort said "Seashes!" and they cleared it at a bound.

—The power of love receives a fresh and striking illustration in the case of the Milwaukee girl who knocked her lover heels over head down a flight of stairs because he wanted to stop kissing long enough to get a good long breath.

—A young man at Evansville coughed up a 25-cent currency note the other day, and he has 25-cent currency note the other day, and he has gone right back to the boarding-house whose hash he formerly complained of.

—Woman's capacity for business is beautifully exemplified by the Philadelphia housekeeper, who, being left in charge of the house for a week, cleared the house of $7,000 worth of furniture and sold it for $650.

—The action of a Swedish woman in Minnesota, in attempting to poison her husband and three children, is attributed to "religious fanaticism." Sweden-Borgian, probably.—*New York World.*

—"Did you hitthim plumb in the centre?" asked a dying Omaha man of his son who had just come in from a desperate street fight. "Yes," was the reply. "Then I die happy," and a calm grin of pleasure frosts upon his face.

—In passing through a dark tunnel on a Pennsylvania railroad a woman's voice was heard exclaiming, "Don't you fool around! I carry a pistol in my pantie!"

—A sufferer suggests as improvement in the orthography of the word panics. He thinks it would be better to spell it *pay-nic?*

—Savannah, Ga., has a dry-goods clerk that has been horsewhipped by seven different women. He claims to be the much-sought after individual alluded to in Scripture: "And seven women shall take hold of one man."

—While witnessing a game of base ball out West a boy was struck on the back of his head, the ball coming out of his mouth.

—A Narrow Escape—County Magistrate: Prisoner, you're discharged this time with a caution; but if we see you here again you'll get twice as much.—Punch.

—They tar the lamp-posts and railings in Montgomery, Ala., in order to get rid of the loafers, believing that a tarry loafer will tarry no more.

—A farmer near this city, who has a fine patch of melons by the roadside, has this admonitory sign chalked out, and put up conspicuously in the patch: "Boys, don't take these melons, for they are green, and God sees you."

—A notice in the cars on a railroad in Pennsylvania informs the public that "no gentleman will occupy more than one seat at a time unless he be twins."

—If a man marry a ballet-dancer, may it not be said that all the children she may present him with will have a step-mother?

—A John Bull, conversing with an Indian, asked him if he knew the sun never sets on the Queen's dominions. "No," said the Indian. "Do you know the reason why?" asked John. "Because God is afraid to trust an Englishman in the dark," was the savage's reply.

—Georgia dueling correspondence (extract): "I desire also to state that the rumors that he pulled my nose, in any sense, is equally false as any statement he has made."

—"Yer can't stuff that ere down this chicken," from a young lady in Indiana, meant that she did not credit her teacher's statement that the sun is larger than the earth.

—A youth of Salisbury, 4 years old, and his young sister, saw a rat hasten into a hole in the barn floor. Said he, "Sis, the Bible says, 'Watch and pray.' You pray while I watch the hole, and I'll swat him across the snoot when he comes out."

—"How now?" a friend said to Jones, finding him looking unusually cheerful and sprightly, notwithstanding the fact that he had been up pretty nearly all night. "You don't seem to be affected by the crisis." And Jones merely remarked: "No such thing. It's a boy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—COTTON—In moderate request; middling upland, 18¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, with shipping grades in light supply; receipts, 11,600 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.15@5.85; common to good extra, $5.50@6.75; good to choice, $6.80@7.25; white wheat extra, $7.25@8.00; choice extra, $8.05@8.60; St. Louis, $6.75@10.50. Rye flour steady. Corn-meal a shade firmer; Western, $3.20@3.65. Wheat heavy and lower; receipts, 971,000 bu; No. 3 spring, $1.33@1.35; No. 2 chicago, $1.38@1.40; Milwaukee, $1.40; winter red Western, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.65; Iowa spring, $1.35@1.44; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42@1.44; Rye quiet at $1@1c. Barley scarce and held firmly. Malt firm. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 62@64½c; sail do, 65@65c; high mixed and yellow Western, 65@65½c; choice mixed in store, 65½@65¾c. Oats firm and moderately active; receipts, 14,000 bu; old mixed Western in store, 51@52c; new do, afloat, 54@55c; white, 56@58½c.

EGGS—Dull and heavy.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—More active but unchanged.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm, at 37½@30c; Ormoco, 35@37½c.

WOOL—Very quiet; extra Michigan, 50c; merchantable do, 38c; unwashed, 36@37½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 20@22c. Sugar dull at 7¾ asked. Molasses dull. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and irregular; crude, 6¼c; refined, 17c.

TURPENTINE—Firm, at 41c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $17.12½. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard a shade firmer; old steam on spot, 8¼@8 9-16c; new held at 8 9-16@8¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady, at $1.05.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—11 a. m.—Markets unchanged and firm. Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s@13s 2d. Corn, 30s. Pork, 70s. Lard, 41s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4.—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet; buyers offering lower prices.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 6¼ per cent. Bar silver is down to 59d. Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝; for account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 95⅞; do of '67, 90¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 92; Erie, 43.

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Rentes 83f 5c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4—Evening—Cotton hardening. Middling uplands, 9d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 15,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 4.—Refined oil quiet; quoted at 16c; November, 15¼c; December, 15¾. Crude dull; sales reported at 9½c.

MARRIAGES.

REED—JENNINGS—In Brookfield, Mass., Sept. 3, by the Rev. S. J. Austin, of Warren, Mass., assisted by the Rev. J. E. Rose, of Brookfield, Mass., Mr. S. Hazen Reed, of Cambridge, Vt., and Miss Maria K. Jennings, recently of Chicago.

WELCOME—PYE—At the Church of Jefferson, Cook County, Ill., Mr. Frederick Welch, of Jefferson, and Miss Mary E. Pettit, of New York City.

[No New York Sun please copy.]

FRASER—PATTEN—At the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Oct. 1, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, J. W. B. Fraser and Helen M. Patten, both of Chicago.

WOOLSEY—BURNHAM—Oct. 1, by the Rev. John Goddard, of Cincinnati, Dr. Clara, daughter of Mr. Edwin Burnham, and W. H. Woolsey, M. D., all of this city.

FRASER—BOYD—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. J. O. Peck, Mr. A. D. Fraser, of Boston, and Miss Sophy J. Boyd, of Quebec, Canada.

PERKINS—McBEAN—In St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 2, 1873, by the Rev. Chauncy Hurlbut, Joseph R. Perkins, of Stockton, Cal., and niece of the officiating clergyman, and Mr. P. McG. McBean, of this city.

[California papers please copy.]

MURPHY—CROWE—In this city, on Oct. 4, at St. Jarlath's Church, Mr. James C. Murphy and Miss Maggie Crowe, both of this city.

DEATHS.

LALLY—Bridget Lally, aged 31 years and 7 months, daughter of Thomas Lally.

Funeral from his residence, 816 Hubbard-st., Sunday, Oct. 5, at 11 a. m., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

BAKER—At 1058 West Jackson-st., on the 2d inst., of cholera infantum, Eleanor Wilbur, infant daughter of Edwin P. and Julia A. Baker, aged 1 year.

FLOCK—At Barrington, Oct. 3, 1873, Mary Martha, aged 1 year and 4 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Flock, Chicago.

Funeral at Calvary, Oct. 6.

BRUM—At Omaha, Neb., on her way from Denver to Chicago, Annie Brum. The body arrived by 3 o'clock train.

The funeral will take place from her sister's house, Mrs. Scales, 782 Fulton-st., at 2 o'clock to-morrow, and the body will be taken to Graceland.

CHERNEY—At his late residence, 362 Hubbard-st., Chicago, William T. Cheney, on Saturday morning, Oct. 4.

Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Oct. 5, at 11 a. m. The remains will be taken to Rose Hill Cemetery by the 1 p. m. train. Friends of the family are invited.

[Concord, N. H., papers please copy.]

O'BRIEN—Agnes, only child of John and Kate O'Brien, aged 11 months.

Funeral to-day from the corner of State and Twenty-sixth-sts., at 11 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

Thus fades the lovely blossoming flower,
Frost-nipped in the bud at morning hour;
To soon our transient comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die.

PARKE—On Saturday, Oct. 4, of brain fever, Maud Abby, child of Richard and Jennie Parker, aged 13 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 12 o'clock noon, at Christ Church, Michig

25,000 PEOPLE.

The Number Who Visited the Exposition Saturday.

Immense Success of Cheap Admission.

The Grand Building Packed Full of Humanity.

The Art Gallery and What It Contains.

A Special Programme for Next Thursday.

The dull and heavy sky of yesterday morning foreboded rain during the day, and the managers of the Exposition did not anticipate a large attendance. In spite of the sky, in spite of a threatening deluge which the sky portended, the people came out in immense numbers, and the attendance was larger than on any previous day, exceeding even the opening night. Everybody seemed to be there, and to have taken two or three with him, actually crowding the vast building, and making locomotion slow, if not tedious. The exact number we cannot give; we are not a multiplication table, or a machine for working out quadratic equations, and fixing the value of an unknown quantity; nor are we a ready reckoner; but still we can guess within 5,000, and the guess is that there were in the building at one time yesterday afternoon

NOT LESS THAN 25,000

men, women, and children, not counting those in plaster of Paris, bronze, and marble, which are deadheads. Every nook and corner was crammed, and a voyage through the art gallery took half an hour, the pack of extricating oneself from the throng being surrounded by human difficulties.

There was a fine crop of children out. Nobody but a school-teacher would believe there were so many young ones in the city; and it is a great comfort to feel that the next generation is already provided with men and women. Then there were a host of our rural friends, full of curiosity, and eager to see everything. In short, the crowd was immense, and it was worth the price of admission to see so many people together, so many faces, so many toilets, such a kaleidoscopic collection of humans. It was a quarter day, and the low rates were taken advantage of. There were fashionably-dressed persons present, showing they are not above saving a quarter, which may be an effect of the economical lesson taught by the late panic.

THE SHOW WAS AT ITS BEST.

All the performers did well except the fountain, which suffered for want of water—without which a fountain does not amount to shucks, any more than a man of 30 without a wife. The man-machinery worked to a charm, and up to a late hour had not chopped off any fingers. Soda, the beverage that cools but does not intoxicate, flowed in a perennial stream down the dust, Mr. Ford has shown excellent judgment in persistently adhering to a branch of his art which he understands. In drawing and grouping he is always good, and were it not for a certain coldness of color, which nearly all artists invariably fall into, he would rank as one of the best painters of trees in the country. As it is, it is no small praise that he has achieved so much in his difficult specialty. Whitney's admirable forest interior, which is a very familiar picture here, is also on exhibition. We have so often noticed it in times past that we do not need to refer to it again further than to add that it is a matter for congratulation that the picture is owned in the city and will probably always remain here. Mr. Ford should make an occasional pilgrimage to it.

ARTISTS AND WORKS.

whose small pictures have often been admired in our art-exhibitions, contributes a large landscape, "Glencoe," in which he has made a very attractive picture out of very unpromising material. The landscape is a bit of the bottom of a ravine, and yet it is marked by very poetical feeling. Geo. H. Smith, of New York, also sends a very charming composition, called "Lake in the Woods," which is full of poetical feeling, and is worked out in very careful detail. C. Rosenberg contributes two pieces, which would attract attention anywhere. The one is a night scene at Long Branch crowded with figures, which present an extremely picturesque appearance in the combined glare of firelight and moonlight. The action of the figures is very remarkable, and the grouping admirable, but the principal attraction of the work consists in its oddity. The other picture is a view in Central Park, New York, which is also full of figures. It is not, however, as good a picture as the other, being hard and stiff. De Haas has also exhibited one of his superb marine views. "The Home of Mother Carey's Chickens," in which the water is full of depth, clearness, and actual motion. The numerous boats and passing vessel add a picturesqueness to the work. It is one of the best pictures in the gallery. Miss Kate Cameron's "Tambourine Girl," of which we have spoken before, which is in reality a portrait of a Parisian model, is on exhibition, and is much admired. David Neale's "View on the Grand Canal" is too well known here to need description; likewise Carl Hubner's beautiful work, called "Leaving Home," which was one of the attractions of the Academy of Design before the fire.

AMONG LARGER WORKS,

by our home artists are the following: "Landscape by" Hannaford, which, without being startling, is charming; by Pickering, which has not a reminiscence of the fair young Princess of the Slipper about it; two marine views by Paul Brown, which have considerable merit; and "The Hawk-Tamer," a copy from Healy's picture, by a lady of this city, which is very faithful.

At another time we shall look at the smaller works, and also at the portraits in this room, of which there is a large number and very good.

The following paintings arrived yesterday from Goupil & Co., New York, which have not yet been hung: The "Lion at Bay," by Gerome; "The Hawk-Tamer," and a copy from the following works: "Landscape," by E. Von Perbandt, Dusseldorf; "The Letter," by A. Pabst, Paris; "Awaiting Papa's Return," by Miss Pigou, London; "Dancing Lesson," by H. Guenther, Dusseldorf; "Flowers," by Von Bakhuysen; "The First Butterfly," by O. Reibel, Dusseldorf; "Pleasures of Childhood," by Bender; "Highland Shepherd," by H. Schenck, Paris; "The Antiquarian," by A. Litschebner, Dusseldorf; a small landscape by A. H. Wyant; a deer piece by Tait; and "Moorish Peasantry," by Tiffany.

THE THIRD WEEK OF THE SHOW

will begin to-morrow, and the success that has so far attended it argues well for its future. The people are beginning to appreciate the show, and the interest increases with coldness on the one hand, and the warmth on the other, is almost startling, and makes a very inharmonious balance in the picture. The general effect of the picture is rather one of show and glitter—attempts at the panoramic style rather than a thoroughly artistic effort to interpret the real feeling of nature. It appeals to the eye, but beyond this it fails to exert any influence.

MR. POOLE, OUR LOCAL ARTIST,

exhibits two of his favorite tree pieces—one a forest interior, and the other "October Woods," in each of which his careful and loving study of trees is brought out. Mr. Ford has shown excellent judgment in persistently adhering to a branch of his art which he understands. In drawing and grouping he is always good, and were it not for a certain coldness of color, which nearly all artists invariably fall into, he would rank as one of the best painters of trees in the country. As it is, it is no small praise that he has achieved so much in his difficult specialty. Whitney's admirable forest interior, which is a very familiar picture here, is also on exhibition. We have so often noticed it in times past that we do not need to refer to it again further than to add that it is a matter for congratulation that the picture is owned in the city and will probably always remain here. Mr. Ford should make an occasional pilgrimage to it.

"THE EVENING PRAYER,"

a water color, by John Emms, representing a child kneeling at the foot of a bed, is admirable, both in drawing and color. There are several crayon portraits, among them a strong head of Besthoven, by P. Schneider; three heads by Mrs. Fascett, which are very faithful likenesses; a portrait of David Gage, Esq., by Gollman, which is not only a telling likeness, but a superb specimen of drawing and artistic finish, and three heads by Rebot, thrown up from photographs. In engravings proper there are but three—"Esther," spirited; "Shamrock Morris on the Boyne," "Shiloh in the Valley," engraved by Verback, and "Pharaoh's Horses," which are too familiar to need description. The other specimens of engraving are samples of commercial work in wood by Baker & Co., the Western Bank-Note Engraving Company, on steel, Chicago Engraving Company, and Mann. Ten very creditable specimens of pencil drawings of the ruins after the fire, by J. A. Edgner, complete our survey of this room. There is a wilderness of stuff to which we have not alluded, because it has no connection with the fine arts or any other arts.

THE PAINTINGS

in the middle room is devoted to oil paintings, and the diversity of excellence among these is almost as great as in the room we have just been examining. There is one consolation, however—the pictures are all the more refreshing to look at from the fact that they are surrounded by daubs of every description.

"THE CHILDREN AND RABBIT,"

by T. Marohn, tells its own story, and tells it very effectively. "Rustic Thoughts" is the title of a very ambitious picture by W. T. Dobson, in which a country child with a pitcher in hand is set off against an ultramarine sky in the most approved melo-dramatic style. A forest interior, signed with the monogram "J. S. D.," is done in a very free and bold manner. William Hart has a water color on exhibition called "Under the Elms," which is one of his favorite compositions of a stream with wooded banks and cattle drinking under the trees, but it is not one of his best pictures.

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